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THE CENTRAL BANK OF CHINA BULLETIN

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CONTENTS

An Outline Map of China Page

Articles:

Insurance Business in China ... By C. P. Chow 281
The Economic Importance of the Chengtu-Chungking Railway ... By Shan-Pao Chang 288
Economic Conditions in Kweichow ... By H. C. Yang 295
The Rise and Decline of Shansi Native Banks ... By H. K. Yang 301
Development of China's Foreign Trade (Concluded) ... By E. Kann 307

Documentary Materials:

The Purpose of the Three Government Commissions ... 339
Regulations Governing the Administration of Agricultural, Industrial, Commercial and Mining Enterprises ... 341
Chinese Bank Reports ... 344
Chinese Banking Statistics ... 348
Regulations Governing the Organization of the China National Tea Corporation ... 351
China's Loan Obligations ... 354

Statistical Tables ... 359

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AREA AND POPULATION OF CHINA

PROVINCE

	Area (In Sq. Kilometers)		Population
Sinkiang	1,828,418	Szechwan	52,963,269
Mongolia	1,621,201	Shantung	38,029,294
Thibet	1,215,788	Kiangsu	36,469,321
Chinghai	697,194	Honan	34,289,848
Heilungkiang	449,623	Kwangtung	32,385,215
Szechwan	431,309	Hopei	28,644,737
Kansu	378,059	Hunan	28,293,735
Sikong	371,599	Hupeh	25,541,636
Liaoning	321,823	Anhwei	23,265,368
Yunnan	320,051	Chekiang	21,230,749
Suiyuan	291,432	Liaoning	16,465,303
Kirin	283,380	Kiangsi	15,820,403
Chahar	278,957	Kwangsi	13,385,215
Ninghsia	274,910	Yunnan	11,994,549
Hunan	237,231	Fukien	11,755,625
Kwangsi	217,578	Shansi	11,601,026
Kwangtung	217,404	Kweichow	9,043,207
Hupeh	207,692	Shensi	7,717,881
Kiangsi	200,209	Kirin	7,666,648
Jehol	192,430	Kansu	6,705,446
Shensi	187,394	Sinkiang	4,360,020
Kweichow	179,478	Heilungkiang	3,822,344
Shantung	179,269	Thibet	3,722,011
Honan	172,736	Jehol	3,054,305
Fukien	158,702	Suiyuan	2,083,693
Shansi	155,935	Mongolia	2,077,669
Hopei	153,682	Chahar	2,035,957
Anhwei	134,426	Chinghai	1,196,054
Kiangsu	108,339	Ninghsia	1,023,143
Chekiang	103,058	Sikong	968,187
Total	11,569,307	Total	457,611,858

CITY

Shanghai	893	Shanghai	3,485,998
Sian	738	Peiping	1,556,364
Peiping	708	Tientsin	1,292,025
Nanking	597	Nanking	1,019,148
Tsingtao	552	Tsingtao	514,769
Tientsin	550	Sian	188,291
Total	4,776	Total	8,270,708

Figures above are taken from statistics compiled for the year 1936 by the Ministry of Interior, National Government of China.

New branches and bank offices established in the following localities since September, 1936.

Canton, 廣州 Kwangtung (Branch Bank) **Swatow, 汕頭 Kwangtung.** (Sub-branch) **Kiangkow, 江口 Kwangtung.** (Bank Office) **Hsiang-tan, 湘潭 Hunan,** (Bank Office) **Nan-cheng, 南鄭 Shensi,** (Bank Office) **Kunming. 昆明 Yunnan,** (Branch Office) **Wuchow, 梧州 Kwangsi,** (Branch Office).

INSURANCE BUSINESS IN CHINA

By C. P. Chow

I. Its Development.

The advent of insurance business in China in the middle of the 19th century is a natural result of the increasing importance of foreign trade of this country. British companies were the pioneers in this field, both in property and life insurance. The Union of Canton Insurance Co. was established in Hongkong in 1835. In the following year the Canton Insurance Office Ltd. appeared in the field to undertake fire and marine insurance. Following the Opium War of 1846 the British trade interests gradually extended to other ports, and, Shanghai being the gateway to Central China and commanding a vast hinterland, became a commercial center. Two British companies, namely, the Standard Life Insurance Co. and the Great Eastern Insurance Co. opened their offices in Shanghai in 1846. In 1862 the Yangtze Insurance Co. and the North China Insurance Co. made their appearance in the field of property insurance.

On account of lack of adequate aids to navigation and absence of modern devices for preventing and extinguishing fires, property was then exposed to all kinds of hazards. High premium charges were therefore demanded by underwriters. The China Merchants' Steamship Co., for instance, had to pay to foreign underwriters a premium equivalant to ten percent (10%) of the amount covered by the policies for its ships.

Later, two Chinese firms, the Yun Wo Insurance Co. and the Chi Wo Insurance Co. were established in Shanghai to undertake marine and fire insurance business, (now merged under the name the Yun Chi Wo Fire & Marine Insurance Co.). But not until 1908 did the first Chinese life insurance firm make its appearance. As there was then no Chinese insurance law, this firm was registered with the authority in Hongkong. With the appearance of a mortality table applicable to Chinese in 1900, being compiled by the Standard Life Insurance Co., foreign firms such as the New York Life Insurance Co., The Equitable Life Insurance Co. of New York, the China Mutual Life Insurance Co. and the Shanghai Life Insurance Co. began to write Chinese life policies of various types. In the meantime new Chinese firms were organized. The Shanghai Wah Hsing Insurance Co., the Wah An Fire & Marine Insurance Co., the Hwa Cheng Insurance Co., the Wan Fong Insurance Co. and the Fu An Insurance Co. came into existence during the earlier years of the present century. In 1905 the Shanghai Insurance Association was inaugurated, with Mr. Chu Pao San as its first president.

In 1912 the China United Assurance Society was organized. The Central Trust Co. (later re-named the First Trust Co. of China) and the Ning Shao Steamship Co. opened their insurance departments in 1921 and 1925 respectively. In 1930 the First Fidelity Insurance Co. was established to write fidelity guarantee insurance. However, expansion in this field has been limited due to the general preference for the old personal guaranty system with unlimited liability.

During the last decade the marked progress in the insurance business may be seen in the considerable investments of Chinese banks in this field. Large companies are sponsored by Chinese banks. They are the Tai Ping Insurance Co., the Ningpo Insurance Co., the China Assurance Corporation, the China Insurance Co., the Tai Shan Insurance Co. and the Sing Hwa Insurance Co. Apart from their investments in independent firms, Chinese banks and trust companies have established

separate departments within their organizations to write all classes of insurance with considerable success.

In October, 1931 the Shanghai Insurance Association was formed. At present it has twenty eight member companies. There are at present about two hundred foreign firms and agencies operating in this field. The Shanghai Fire Insurance Association has 138 members. The Shanghai Marine Underwriter's Association is composed of 55 foreign companies. The North China Motor Insurance Association is composed of both Chinese and foreign insurance firms. Insurance Associations are found also in many other key cities in China.

II. Some Chinese Insurance Companies.

1. *Central Trust of China, Insurance Department* (中央信託局保險部)

The Insurance Department of the Central Trust of China, vapitalized at $5,000,000, was established on Oct. 1, 1935 with the authorization of the National Government for the purpose of promoting insurance business in China. Its capital was appropriated from the Central Bank of China. Besides enjoying the exclusive privilege of underwriting the insurance of the property of all government organizations and enterprises, all public utilities and cultural and educational institutions, it also writes ordinary marine and fire insurance, transportation insurance, parcel post insurance, motor car insurance, casualty insurance, war risks insurance and life insurance. The branches and offices of the Central Bank act as its agencies in the different parts of the country. In some places where the Central Bank has no office, special agencies are appointed. The rates charged are actual rates to be paid by the insured, the practice of discount and agents' commission being abolished. Present Manager: Liu Kung-yun.

2. *Postal Remittance and Savings Bank, Insurance Department.* (郵政儲金匯業局保險處)

The Insurance Department of the Postal Remittance and Savings Bank was established on Dec. 2, 1935 with a capital of $500,000. It is founded and operated under the Industrial Insurance Law of April 26, 1935. Its operations confine to the simple form of life insurance especially designed to meet the requirements of the wage-earning population. At present all the Head Post Offices and Class I post offices in Kiangsu, Chekiang, Anhwei, Kiangsi, Hunan, and Hupeh undertake this form of insurance. Present Manager: Chang Min-hsin.

3. *Shanghai Hwa Shing Insurance Co.* (上海華興保險股份有限公司)

This company was organized with a capital of $500,000 in 1905. It writes chiefly fire and motor car insurance. Present Manager: Li Shu-hsiung.

4. *Shanghai Fire and Marine Insurance Co.* (上海聯保水火險公司)

This firm was registered and established in Hongkong in January, 1915. Branch offices were later opened in Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin, Dairen, Canton and Harbin. It was registered under the Company Act with the Ministry of Industry in September, 1933. Its authorized capital totals HK$3,000,000. It takes all classes of fire and marine insurance. Present Manager: Li Tze-chung.

5. *China General Insurance Co.* (大華保險公司)

Organized in 1927, this firm underwrites conservatively all classes of fire, marine and casualty insurance. Its paid-up capital is $200,000. Present Manager: Pan Hsieh-an.

6. *Tai Ping Insurance Co.* (太平保險公司)

This company was established in Shanghai in 1929 with an authorized capi-

tal of $5,000,000, the Bank of Communications and five other banks being the principal share-holders. Its scope of business covers all classes of marine, fire, life, war-risks, and business insurance. It has branches and agencies in all the principal cities in the country. Present Manager: Chow Cho-min.

7. *The First Trust Co. of China, Insurance Department.*
(中一信託公司保險部)

Since its organization in 1921 this firm was operated under the name "The Central Trust Co." until Jan. 1, 1936 when it assumed the present name in order to be distinguished from the Central Trust of China. It has a capital of $3,000,000. Its Insurance Department takes chiefly fire and marine insurance. Present Manager: Yuan Yih-ching.

8. *China National Insurance Co.*
(中國天一保險公司)

Organized in February, 1934 with an authorized capital of $5,000,000, this company takes all classes of marine, fire, motor-car, casualty insurance and writes life policies as well. However, since its recent reorganization, it has transferred all life policies to the management of the Tai Ping Insurance Co. and has confined its operations to property insurance.

9. *China Insurance Co.* (中國保險公司)

This firm was organized in Nov., 1931 by the Bank of China, with an authorized capital of $5,000,000. All the branches and offices of that bank act as its agencies. It has pursued a conservative policy and its business covers principally fire insurance although other classes of insurance are also written.

10. *China Marine and Accident Insurance Co.* (中國海上意外保險公司)

Organized in Oct. 1932 with a capital of $200,000. Present Manager: Chen Kan-tsing.

Besides the ten companies enumerated above there are thirty other Chinese insurance firms undertaking all forms of insurance. The table on page 284 shows the capitalization of the Chinese insurance companies.

III. Legislation Affecting Insurance Business In China

1. *The Insurance Law* was first enacted and promulgated in December, 1929, and was later revised in January, 1937.

The Insurance Business Law was enacted in June, 1935. It has important bearing on both Chinese and foreign insurance business operating in China.

(1) State Supervision. Article 3 requires an insurance company to register with the Ministry of Industry and to deposit with the Government an amount equivalent to 15% of its paid-up capital. Requirements in connection with the submission of annual business reports, the application and investment of funds, the auditing of accounts and the establishment of supervisory organ are provided in the Law.

(2) Limitation of Sino-foreign joint enterprise in insurance business. Insurance firms of Sino-foreign capital are allowed to undertake property insurance only. The share-holders of a life-insurance company must be all Chinese, and the mutual benefit societies organized for mutual protection must be composed entirely of Chinese members. The main purpose of these stipulations is to place the control over the reserves of these classes of insurance companies, which are necessarily large, in the hands of Chinese nationals.

(3) Insurance companies organized with Chinese capital but registered in foreign countries or in territories under foreign control, are not to be regarded as Chinese concerns.

(4) Insurance companies are not allowed to undertake any other kinds of business.

(5) Further limitations on foreign insurance firms are provided in Article 20 which reads:

"A foreign insurance company shall confine its operations to the commercial treaty ports. It may not commission Chinese nationals to act as its agents in the interiors of the country to engage in or introduce insurance business."

(6) Chinese insurance companies at the time of establishment and foreign firm at the time of establishing branch offices or of appointing agents to engage in insurance business within the territories of China are required to make a deposit with the National Treasury to the equivalent of 15% of their paid-up capital or capital fund in the case of foreign concerns. In case the

Name		Authorized Capital	Paid-up Capital
Shanghai Hwa Shing Insurance Co.	上海華興	$500,000	$500,000
Shanghai Fire and Marine Insurance Co.	上海聯保	HK$3,000,000	HK$1,430,000
China General Insurance Co., Ltd.	大華	$200,000	$200,000
Tai Ping Insurance Co.	太平	$5,000,000	$3,000,000
The First Trust Co. of China, Insurance Department	中一信託公司	$3,000,000	$3,000,000
Central Trust Co., Insurance Department	中央	$5,000,000	$5,000,000
China National Insurance Co.	中國天一	$5,000,000	$2,500,000
China Insurance Co.	中國	$5,000,000	$2,500,000
China Marine & Accident Insurance Co.	中國海上意外	$200,000	$200,000
The First Fidelity Insurance Co., Ltd.	中國第一信用	$200,000	$200,000
Yun Chi Wo Fire & Marine Insurance Co.	仁濟和	$1,300,000	$1,200,000
Wing On Life Insurance Co.	永安人壽	HK$5,000,000	HK$2,000,000
Wing On Fire & Marine Insurance Co.	永安水火	HK$1,500,000	HK$1,500,000
Union Fire & Marine Insurance Co.	永寧	$1,000,000	$500,000
Ningpo Insurance Co.	四明	$1,000,000	$500,000
An Ping Insurance Co.	安平	$1,000,000	$1,000,000
Yeung Shing Fire Insurance and Investment Co.	羊城	$1,000,000	$1,000,000
Sincere Life Insurance Co.	先施人壽	HK$2,000,000	HK$697,210
Sincere Insurance & Investment Co.	先施保險置業	HK$1,200,000	HK$1,200,000
Kwan On Fire & Marine Insurance Co.	均安	HK$500,000	HK$500,000
Oriental Life Insurance Co.	東方人壽	HK$250,000	HK$250,000
Heung On Insurance Co.	香安	HK$1,000,000	HK$1,000,000
Chi Kong Insurance Co.	珠江	$1,000,000	$250,000
Tai Shan Insurance Co.	泰山	$1,000,000	$1,000,000
Lun Hai Tong Life Insurance Co.	陸海通	HK$2,000,000	HK$500,000
Wah An Fire & Marine Insurance Co.	華安水火	$600,000	$600,000
China United Assurance Society	華安合羣	$500,000	$500,000
Hwa Cheng Insurance Co.	華成	$224,000	$224,000
United Insurance Co. of China	華商聯合	$800,000	$400,000
Postal Remittance & Savings Bank, Insurance Department	郵政儲金匯業局	$500,000	$500,000
Ning Shao Life Insurance Co.	甯紹人壽	$250,000	$250,000
Ning Shao Fire & Marine Insurance Co.	甯紹水火	$250,000	$250,000
Oi Kwan Life Assurance Co.	愛羣人壽	HK$1,500,000	HK$540,000
Great China Insurance Co.	廣州大華	$1,000,000	$360,000
Chao Tai Insurance Co.	肇泰	HK$1,000,000	HK$500,000
Lun Hwa Mutual Fire & Marine Insurance Co.	聯華	HK$1,000,000	HK$1,000,000
Sing Hwa Insurance Co.	興華	$1,000,000	$500,000
Foong Shang Insurance Co.	豐盛	$200,000	$200,000
China Assurance Corporation	寶豐	$500,000	$500,000
Total		$37,374,000 HK$19,700,000	$10,370,000 HK$ 8,832,790

Amount of Authorized Capital	Number of firms
$5,000,000	5
$1,000,000—$3,000,000	8
$500,000—$1,000,000	18
Below 6500,000	8
	39

RECEIPTS FROM PREMIUMS AND PAYMENT OF CLAIMS

Property Insurance

(for the year ending Dec. 31, 1936)

Name	Fire Insurance		Marine Insurance		Other Classes		Total	
	Pre-miums	Payment of Claims	Pre-miums	Payment of Claims	Pre-miums	Payment of Claims	Pre-miums	Payment of Claims
Shanghai Hwa Shing Insurance Co. ..							$ 17,341	$ 10,088
Shanghai Fire and Marine Insurance Co.	$252,454	$ 77,859	$253,322	$211,520			487,786	289,379
China General Insurance Co.							55,404	46,267
Tai Ping Insurance Co.	390,622	153,778	104,970	51,667	$ 60,337	$ 23,231	555,929	228,676
China Insurance Co.	401,308	173,751	54,765	20,503			456,071	194,254
First Fidelity Insurance Co.							15,364	3,280
Wing On Fire and Marine Insurance Co.							238,627	140,869
Union Fire and Marine Ins. Co.							182,519	88,797
Ningpo Insurance Co.	61,202	13,205	18,154	609	5,832	3,424	85,158	17,238
An Ping Insurance Co.	221,944	83,754	50,643	26,063	29,897	10,786	302,484	120,803
Sincere Insurance and Investment Co.	189,574	130,443	153,046	79,312			342,620	209,755
Tai Shan Insurance Co.	43,883	53,578	43,933	47,172	119,142	86,798	206,958	187,547
Wah An Fire and Marine Insurance Co.	171,249	181,684			1,041	114	172,290	181,798
United Insurance Co. of China							25,920	20,148
Ning Shao Fire and Marine Insurance Co.							147,674	122,753
Chao Tai Insurance Co.							167,108	122,273
Foong Sheng Insurance Co.	97,655	37,071	28,544	13,717	18,482	7,467	144,681	58,255
China Assurance Corporation	137,532	78,898			14,051	3,629	151,583	85,527

RECEIPTS FROM PREMIUMS AND PAYMENT OF CLAIMS

Life Insurance

(for the year ending Dec. 31, 1936)

Name	Premiums on		Payment of Claims upon	
	New Policies	Policies in force	Decease of insured	Maturity of Policies
China Insurance Co.	$176,396		$ 53,277	
Tai Ping Insurance Co.	$ 72,308	$ 56,523	9,481	
Wing On Life Insurance Co.	50,364	242,499	46,840	
Sincere Life Insurance Co.	44,638	252,177	60,850	$ 51,488
Tai Shan Life Insurance Co.	109,424		2,780	
China United Assurance Society	$1,757,872		227,192	484,724

paid-up capital or capital fund exceeds $500,000, an additional deposit equivalent to 5% of the surplus amount is to be made up to the maximum deposit of $200,000.

(7) The form of organization of an insurance concern is confined to only two types, namely, stock company or mutual benefit society. An insurance company must have a capital of not less than $200,000. 2. *The Simple Life Insurance Law* or *Industrial Insurance Law,* which was patterned after the industrial insurance legislation of Japan, was promulgated in May, 1935. The chief characteristics of this form of life insurance may be enumerated below:

(1) It is operated by the State. The Postal Remittance and Savings Bank of the Ministry of Communications is entrusted with its management.

(2) As the name implies, industrial insurance is a form of life insurance especially designed to meet the requirements of wage-earning population. The amount carried by each policy must therefore be necessarily low. The maximum amount carried by policy is $500.

(3) Applicants are not required to undergo a medical examination.

(4) The application and control of funds received from premiums are provided in the Law in the regulation of investments of such funds.

According to the Regulations Governing Industrial Insurance adopted by the Postal Remittance and Savings Bank, the premiums are payable monthly and are to be collected monthly by the bank's agents from the homes of the insured.

A new Mortality Table for Chinese is adopted. The Law provides the payment of only the total premium collected from the insured in the event of death before the policy has been in force one year, one half of the insurance being paid if death occurs during the second year and the full amount being paid if it occurs after two years from the date of the contract.

A 5% discount on premium is allowed to a group insurance policy by which fifteen persons or more are insured.

3. *Stipulations in the Stamp Tax Law Affecting Insurance.*

(1) Premium Receipts:—

	Stamp Tax
Each receipt amounting over $3.00	1 cent
" " " " 10.00	2 "
" " " " 100.00	3 "

(2) Insurance Policies. 2 cents for every $1,000 covered by a policy. Policies under $1,000 are exempt from this tax.

IV. Investment of Insurance Funds.

1. There are four considerations that should guide insurance companies in making their investments.

(1) Absolute security.—Since the insurance companies, in issuing policies, have undertaken trusts of the greatest importance, they must maintain reserves, which represent advance collections from policyholders, for all the contracts issued. These reserve funds serve as a guarantee for payment of claims and they therefore must be invested with great care so as to preclude any possibility of failure of the company to meet their obligations under these contracts.

(2) Diversified investments.—Investments should be distributed as regards the number and classes of investments.

(3) Property insurance companies should make their investments in such a way as to enable them to meet demand obligations, that is to say, a large part of their investments need be readily convertible into cash for payment of claims which can not not be accurately foreseen. The liability of the life-insurance companies, on the other hand, is for the payment of death benefits and maturing endowments. As such payments can be estimated accurately it is unnecessary for the companies to have a greater part of their assets in salable form.

(4) It should be the purpose of the companies to make their investments to yield the largest return in so far as is consistent with absolute security.

2. Legal restrictions upon the application of reserve funds of insurance companies.

Article 11 of the Insurance Law specifies the character of the different classes of investments for the insurance reserve funds as indicated below:

(1) Deposits with banks.
(2) Deposits in trust funds.
(3) Collateral Loans.
(4) Policy Loans.
(5) Loans secured on a first lien on real estate (Real estate mortgages)
(6) Investments in government bonds and corporate stock.
(7) Investments in real estate (The total investments of this class, excluding

the company's business premises, may not exceed one-third of the total reserve funds of the company.

It is further provided in the same Article that "at least 80% of the entire assets and liability reserve of an insurance firm shall be invested in China".

The application and investment of the industrial insurance funds are likewise regulated. According to Article 34 of the Industrial Insurance Law, the insurance funds may also be invested in (1) discount of bills; (2) warehouse business; (3) agricultural loans; (4) loans secured on fixed deposit certificates issued by the Postal Remittance and Savings Bank and (5) loans to state owned enterprises as approved by the Ministry of Communications, provided that the total investments of this class does not exceed twenty percent (20%) of the total reserve funds.

THE ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE OF THE CHENGTU-CHUNGKING RAILWAY

By SHAN-PAO CHANG

The sluggishness of communication that hampered the development of China's interior provinces and the high cost of transportation that retarded their trade with other countries were keenly felt by the Chinese Government as early as 30 years ago. Since 1908, the scheme to construct the Chengtu-Chungking Railway had already been made by the Government, and Mr. T. C. Wu, a well-known Chinese engineer, was sent to Szechuen to make a preliminary survey of the line. Some six years later, the Government sent Mr. R. W. Randolph, then engineering-in-chief of the I-Kwei Section of the Szechuen-Hankow Railway, to make another land survey. Mr. Randolph mapped out a new scheme somewhat different from the first. But the internecine strife in China during subsequent years prevented the Government from carrying out the plan until 1935, when the Fifth Congress of the Kuomintang designated this proposed line as one of the several trunk lines to be first built for the development of interior China.

In this article the writer intends to discuss the economic importance of the Chengtu-Chungking Railway in relation to the general development of Szechuen and its neighboring provinces in the future. With regard to the technical and engineering aspects of this railway the reader will find another article[1] both interesting and instructive.

The construction of the Chengtu-Chungking Railway actually commenced on June 1st, 1937, and it took a whole year's negotiation between the Ministry of Railways and French investors before the final agreement was signed on Dec. 16, 1936. The main points of the preliminary draft agreement are as follows:—

1. Construction costs of the Cheng-Yu (Chengtu-Chungking) Railway (成渝鐵路) to be estimated at a total of $51,000,000 of which $28,000,000 was to be in cash and $23,000,000 in material credit.

2. Chuen Chien (Szechuen-Kweichow) Railway Company (川黔鐵路公司) to be organized with a capital of $20,000,000. The Ministry and the Szechuen Provincial Government each to provide $4,500,000, and the China Development Finance Corporation $11,000,000.

3. The China Development Finance Corporation to sign an agreement with the Ministry to purchase the Company's preferred stock and bonds. The China Development Finance Corporation in turn to sign an agreement with the French syndicate whereby the latter was to supply $23,000,000 in material credit, and $9,850,000 in cash would be paid according to the face value of the Company's bonds witout discount.

4. The Ministry to supply the $10,000,000 1935 Railway Construction Bonds as security for the Chuen-Chien Railway Company's interest on its commercial shares and also for interest and principal on the Company's bonds.

5. The Szechuen Provincial Government to supply funds to buy the land, for which service it was to be paid by the Chuen-Chien Railway Company from its bonds.

Early in 1936 new parties were sent to Szechuen with the object of reviewing and resurveying the lines previously mapped out by Mr. Wu and Mr. Randolph and, if possible or necessary, suggesting still better alternative routes between the termini in mind. "After a careful study of the prospects and possibilities of the various routes suggested, the general direction as first re-

1. Denn, E. K., "Chengtu-Chungking Railway," *Quarterly Review of Chinese Railways*, Vol. II, No. 1.

commended by Mr. Randolph was eventually accepted with provisions made for considerable improvements on its gradient and alignment."[2]

Thus, the Chengtu-Chungking Line, "leaving Chungking at Tsai Yuan Pa (菜園壩), follows a course along the valley of the upper Yangtze passing the Mao Erh Hsia Gorge (猫兒峽); and at kilometers 125 the line leaves the Yangtze and turns to the northwest to Yung Chuan (永川) and then follows a general westward direction passing Yung Chang (榮昌), Lung Chang (隆昌), Neikiang (內江), Tze Chung (資中), Tse Yang(資陽), Chien Yang (簡陽), Chao Chia Tu (趙家渡), and southward to Chengtu (成都) the capital of Szechuen Province, meeting many precipies, ravines, cliffs, and much rugged, irregular country along the way."[3]

"Upon its completion, this railway will serve the richest parts of Szechuen, the natural resources of which known for centuries past are awaiting systematic exploitation. This line is not only economically vital to the development of this western province, but will also form a focal point from which other lines may be built northward to Shensi and Kansu, westward to Si Kong (西康) and southward to the sea through the existing or projected lines in Hunan, Kwangsi and Kweichow."[4]

It is estimated that the passenger train is to travel at a rate of 50 kilometers per hour, and the freight train at a rate of 32 kilometers per hour. In other words, the former takes 12 hours from Chengtu to Chungking and the latter 18 hours. This means that transportation by rail would reduce 24 hours as compared with transportation by vehicles on the Cheng-Yu Highway, and about 2 weeks as compared with transportation through the waterways down stream and about 2 months up stream. With enough passenger and freight cars it is estimated that the railway could take over 5,000 passengers, and carry 25,000 tons of cargo in a day. This shows that the capacity of the railway is 20 times bigger in carrying passengers and 200 times in transportating goods than the Cheng-Yu Highway and the water ways through Tu-Kiang (沱江) and Ming-Kiang (岷江). Yet the transportation fare (according to the rate of fare fixed by other Chinese Railways) would be at least 5 times lower than the fare charged by the said Highway and about 3 times lower than the fare charged by the said water ways.

It is therefore evident that the Chengtu-Chungking line will easily be the nucleus of the southwestern network of railway transportation and assume an enviable place in the economical and commercial development of the province.

With regard to the economic importance of this line it may be discussed under the following headings:—

(1) Agriculture
(2) Industry
(3) Mining
(4) Commerce

1. *Agriculture.*—The soil of Szechuen is naturally fertile, and the climate is mild; so Nature is most favorable for agriculture. The total area of the province for agricultural production is approximately 120,000,000 *mou*, and yields on the average an annual production of 221,000,000 piculs. Agriculture in an economical sense occupies a very important position in the province. But internecine strife, political disturbances, exorbitant taxes and rampant banditry in the past decades, precipitated agricultural bankruptcy and aggravated the farmers' burdens. Besides, the methods used to cultivate the land have remained unchanged, as the conservative nature of farmers worked against the early adoption of scientific methods. As a result, agricultural production in Szechuen gradually declined. For instance, the production of rice per *mou* is much less than in other provinces. It is, therefore, felt that in normal years, the province yields just sufficient

2. Ibid.
3. Ibid.
4. Ibid.

rice for itself, but in the lean years, the shortage of rice is usually felt. Aside from the maintenance of order, reduction of taxes and dues, and better methods of cultivation, improvements in transportation facilities are indispensable, as roads and railways offer speedy means of importing better seeds and new machinery for agricultural purposes.

Obviously, better transportation facilities will contribute to the growth of agricultural production, and lower shipping cost will enable Szechuen farm products to expand their market in other provinces.

The localities noted for production of rice are Kiang Tsin (江津), Yung Chuen (永川), Tse Chung (資中), Tse Yang (資陽), Chien Yang (簡陽), Hsin Tsin (新津), King Tang (金堂), Hsin Tu (新都), Tsin Fan (新繁), Hwa Yang (華陽) and Chengtu (成都) which are situated along or nearby the railway. With such a vast area for the production of rice, suffice it to say that after the completion of the line, there will be a great boom to agriculture so that the natural richness of the province will no longer remain a theory, but become an actual fact. At the present time, it is worth while to mention that the cheaper cost of transportation would bring down the difference in the price of the rice now existing between Chengtu and Chungking which owing to the difficulty of transportation, usually amounts to over $1 per picul.

Since Szechuen is not properly cultivated as mentioned above, most of the farmers depend on the agricultural by-products for a living. The cost of such agricultural by-products as silk cocoons, *tung*-oil, herb-medicines, tobacco leaves, hide and leather, and bristles is roughly calculated at over $40,000,000 per year, representing 92% of the total value of farm products of the province. And it is needless to say that these products occupy a rather important position in the economic structure of Szechuen. Unfortunately in the course of last five years, they began to show a sharp decline due chiefly to the poor quality of farm products, exhorbitant taxes and dues, as well as the high cost of transportation that prevented them from competing favourably with products of other provinces. It is therefore believed that upon the completion of the railway, the development of the following agricultural by-products will find a way to remedy the decline and lead to an even more prosperous future.

(1) *Herb-medicines.* Szechuen is the leading province for the production of herb medicines in China. It produces about 9 million catties or 4,500 tons of herb medicines every year. During the last 20 years, theh annual export of herb medicines reached the highest peak of $10,000,000 in 1920 and hit the lowest mark of $3,700,000 in 1932. The products of last year were estimated at $5,000,000. The productive areas of herb medicines are rather extensive, and the quantity and variety of production are great. The most well-known places are Chung Pah (中壩), Kwei An (灌安) and Ya An (雅安) and their nearby districts. While Chung Pah and Ya An are located along the water route to Chungking far away from the line, the annual output of Kwei An, amounting to over 1,600,000 catties or 800 tons, can be shipped west to Chengtu by this railway and east to Chungking for export. Shipping by this railway would save much time and cost and offers a good chance for their prosperity.

(2) *Tobacco-Leaves.* Szechuen tobacco-leaves are excellent in quality, and aromatic in flavour, suitable even for cigar-making. The main productive places are Pei Hsien (郫縣), King Tang (金堂), Hsin Tu (新都) Shih Fang (什邡), Hsin Fan (新繁), Chung Ning (崇甯) Tsing Sheng (青神), Kwan Hsien (灌縣), and Chia Kiang (夾江). The average volume of products of said places amounts to 600,000 piculs per year or about 30,000 tons, half of which is for local consumption and the other half for export to other pro-

vinces. The above places with the exception of Tsing Shen and Chia Kiang are located along the line, which offers every facility to the expansion of trade on a much bigger scale. It has been suggested that with efficient transportation facilities a factory may be profitably erected in Chengtu and good cigarettes and cigars made with cheap raw material. This project will not only check the yearly import of over $5,000,000 in cigarettes (the total import of cigarettes into the provice in 1936 was $5,087,204.78), but also export tobacco-leaves, cigars or cigarettes to other provinces or even other countries.

(3) *Bristles.* According to the Report of the Central Agricultural Station, it is estimated that the farmers of the whole province can raise about 24,000,000 pigs per year. Supposing that half of the said number is killed during a year, it is estimated that 4 ounces of bristles can be obtained from each pig killed. If one half of the said number of pigs are killed each year, the total production of bristles per year will amount to over 30,000 piculs. But since the collection of bristles was not carried out throughout the province, the annual export of bristles less the amount for local use is roughly 18,000 piculs, with a total value of $2,650,000. In terms of value, bristle stands as the 5th article of export from Szechuen. The quality of Szechuen bristles is considered to be the best in whole China, and the white bristles are commonly known as the best bristles in the world. It is generally believed that Szechuen bristles are one of the most prospective agricultural by-products in the province. During the last few years, the production of bristles has greatly declined, mainly owing to difficulties of transportation. The slow movement of goods and high cost of transportation are the main reasons which lead to uncertainty of bristle prices and contraction of sales volume. After the completion of this railway, all these difficulties can easily be removed, and of hundred bristle-producing districts over 30 districts can utilize the facility of this line.

(4) *Hide, Wool and Feather.* These agricultural by-products also figure prominently in the agriculture of Szechuen. They can also be transported by the Chengtu-Chungking Railway first to Chungking, then for export. In a word, most important agricultural by-products of the province such as those described above can directly and indirectly make use of the facilities of this line. So they may look forward to a brilliant future both in the expansion of export trade and the development of agriculture of Szechuen.

2. *Industry.*—The province of Szechuen is known to be rich in natural resources and raw materials and dense in population. The cost of labour is low, and the volume of consumption is large. As the province is surrounded by high mountains, Szechuen is somewhat isolated from other provinces. It is extremly difficult for foreign goods to find a market in Szechuen, for even the goods from Shanghai encounter the same difficulty on account of the heavy charges of transportation. Under such circumstances, the province seems to have all the favourable conditions for the development of her own industries. Yet, on the contrary, industry in Szechuen lags far behind and remains in the handicraft stage. Even in a place like Chungking, known as "Little Shanghai", machinery for heavy industries is not yet in use. The main reason lies again in the fact that transportation facilities are lacking. So it becomes difficult to ship coal of East Szechuen to Chengtu or other western districts to meet the industrial needs there. Likewise, raw materials of West Szechuen cannot be shipped to Chungking, thus checking the development of industries of that city. This is why Szechuen with all its economic potentialities is still backward in the development of heavy or light industries. For the same reason, industrial production on a large scale in the province is made impossible, for the heavy cost of

transportation reduces the profits on the products to a ridiculously low rate, and the delay in transportation adversely affects the volume of their sales. Needless to say that upon the completion of the railway, most of the above defects will be remedied, and it will tend to boost up those industries with factories along the line. At least the different industries in the Tu Kiang (沱江) section will share the advantage of the railway in the future. All those industries such as sugar of Tse Nei (資內), linens of Lung (隆), Yung (榮), Nei (內) and Tsin (津) districts, and salt of Fu Yung (富榮) and Chien Yang (簡陽) will doubtless be further benefited by better transportation facilities. Other new industries with the supply of machinery assured for their use will also see new days of prosperity and henceforth industrial development will have a brighter outlook.

According to the Customs Reports for 1928-1932, the average value of imports into Szechuen was about $70,000,000, and the annual import of cotton yarn alone during these 5 years amounted to $27,000,000. This plainly shows that besides increase of cotton plantations, Szechuen is greatly in need of cotton mills for the manufacture of cotton yarn and cotton goods. With the railway in working order, the first thing the Provincial Government will do, as scheduled in its 3 years' rehabilitation program, is to encourage the importation of machinery for the different industries along the railway line. And if enough factories and mills are built at Chungking and cotton plantations are successfully carried out along the Pei Kiang (培江) section, the lower charges of railway transportation would certainly tend to increase the sales of cotton goods throughout the province.

3. *Mining.* — Szechuen has many kinds of mines such as gold, silver, copper, iron, coal and petroleum with their rich resources practically untouched. The most important mines of Szechuen, namely, coal and iron, occupy a prominent place in the mining industry of China. For it is estimated that among the richest coal mines in China, Shansi (山西) ranks the first place, Shensi (陝西) the second and Szechuen the third. The total amount of coal deposits in the province is estimated at about 9,874,000,000 tons. With regard to the production of iron in the province, Chi Kiang (綦江) is the most well-known place. According to the report and estimate of Mr. Lee Hsien-Chen (李賢誠), the total quantity of iron deposits is about 22,500,000 tons. Deducting about 7,000,000 tons already extracted, there leaves a balance of over 14,800,000 tons; and again allowing for loss in the process of extracting and shipping, a net balance of 12,000,000 tons is available for use. Other places, also known for iron production, are Yung Ching (榮經), Wei Yuan (威遠) and Kwang Yuan (廣元) etc. These places have not been properly investigated yet; so they are not included in the above estimate. Since mine products are heavy in substance and cheap in value and their transportation from mine to market is difficult and costly, it is not profitable to ship them to distant places, unless efficient transportation facilities are available. Thus all the mines in Szechuen are still employing native methods for extraction, and the volume of mine products is just sufficient to meet the requirements of the province. Other valuable mine products, such as gold, silver, and copper have been sold in limited quantities outside the province despite the high cost of transportation, because they are small in bulk and high in value. Unquestionably, better means of transportation will further enlarge the volume of their sales in other provinces.

It is certain that in developing the natural resources of the province, the first thing to do is to improve shipping facilities, particularly railway transportation. Herein lies the value and importance of the Chengtu-Chungking Railway.

The following is a table of coal mines located along this line, as reported by the

Geographical Station of Szechuen Province:—

Districts	*Location*	*Quantity of Coal Resources* (million tons)
Kiang-Pei Hsien (江北縣)	Mo-Tung Tse (木洞子)	662
" "	Lung-Wang-Tung (龍王洞)	203
Kiang-Pei Pa Hsien (江北巴縣)	Kwan-Yin-Kia (觀音峽)	188
	Pei-Shih-Yih (白市驛)	
Pa Hsien (巴縣)	Tong-Kia-Tu (唐家沱)	2,098
	Lai-Fung-Yih (來鳳驛)	41
"	Chow-Ma-Kang (走馬崗)	
Yung Chuen Hsien (永川縣)	Yien-Keng-Chi (鹽井溪)	178
Yung-Chong Hsien (榮昌縣)	Lung-Shing-Shih-Kou (龍興寺溝)	Unknown
" " "	Mong-Shih-Chao (蒙自橋)	"
Lung-Chong Hsien (隆昌縣)	Shih-Yien-Chao (石燕橋)	1.3
Chien-Yang Hsien (簡陽縣)	Lung-Chien-Yih (龍泉驛)	94
Total		3,465.3

The total amount of coal in the above table does not include the 2 mines of Yung Chong Hsien and in fact represents roughly 35% of the total productive quantity of coal mines in the province. And, the following table shows that the quantity of coal extracted from each mine during last few years is rather small. The main reasons are difficulty in transportation as well as lack of machinery for mining. The employment of native method and limitation of market prevented coal mining on a large scale.

Coal productive places	*Quantity produced yearly within last few years*
Along Kiang-Pei Pa Hsien (江北巴縣)	228,133 tons
Yien-King-Chi of Yung-Chuen Hsien (鹽井溪永川縣)	3,000 "
Mines of Yung-Chong Hsien (榮昌縣)	1,080 "
Shih-Yien-Chao of Lung-Chong Hsien (石燕橋隆昌縣)	12,567 "
Lung-Chien-Yih of Chien Young (龍泉驛, 簡陽縣)	not been mined yet
Total	244,780 tons

When this railway is in operation, the coal products can be easily shipped to and sold in different cities and towns from Neikiang (內江) to Chungking. If the freight charges of this new line does not exceed $10 per ton for shipping coal from Chungking to Chengtu, in conformity with freight rates usually charged by other Chinese Government Railways, and the original cost of coal at $3 per ton together with other petty charges at $2 per ton, there would be a profit on coal sold at a price of over $15 per ton. At present, the wholesale price of coal sold at Chengtu is averaged from $27 to $28 per ton, and the retail price is $30 per ton. If the coal is shipped from Lung Chong to Chengtu instead of Chungking at $3 per ton, and sold at Chengtu at over $12 per ton, the profit will be still larger. So after the completion of this line, coal production from Chungking and Lung Chong could be sold in increasing quantities in cities west of Chungking. Coal mining in these two places will surely be prosperous in the future. This is especially true of coal mines of Shih Yien Chao of Lung Chong Hsien, for, according to the report made by Bank of China, these mines are rich in coal deposits and excellent in quality. Moreover, coal in this district can readily supply the fuel needs of western Szechuen.

4. *Commerce.* Commerce of Szechuen remains in a state of depression, as industrial, agricultural and mining enterprises have not yet been developed as described above. The lack of adequate transportation and financing facilities further tend to prevent business recovery.

The decline in the trade of the province may be gleaned from the following table:—

Year	*Total Value of Export*	*Remarks*
1931.....	$54,000,000.00	For the Province of Szechuen
1932.....	37,500,000.00	" " " " "
1933.....	30,900,000.00	" " " " "
1934.....	17,260,753.00	For the city of Chungking only
1935.....	15,137,043.00	" " " " "
1936.....	14,113,634.00	" " " " "

But after the completion of the Chengtu-Chungking Railway the agricultural, industrial, and mining conditions will be undoubtedly improved. It follows that

commerce of the province will likewise show an upward trend toward prosperity, especially the export trade. Besides, as the railway is going to connect the 2 largest commercial cities as terminal points, viz. Chungking and Chengtu, the business of both cities will be entitled to the privileges of adequate shipping facility and low transportation cost resulting in larger sales and higher return on invested capital. In short, the Chengtu-Chungking Railway will prove to be of inestimable value to the economic development of Szechuen. The transportation service offered by this railway is the quickest means to bring about growth and prosperity in the agricultural, industrial, mining and commercial activities of Szechuen.

In conclusion, the writer feels that a province like Szechuen with a population of 52,963,269, an area of 431,309 square kilometers, and a wealth of unexplored natural resources, should claim the title of the richest province in China. The question is how to transform such potentialities into actualities. In the construction of the Chengtu-Chungking Railway the Chinese government authorities have found the key which will unlock Szechuen's chest of economic treasures. For the economic development of Szechuen depends in a larger measure upon adequate and efficient transportation facilities so as to link up all parts of the province in the intra—and inter-provincial movement of native products.

It should be pointed out that, the operation of this line now under construction will offer the business men the best means to import every description of machinery for agricultural, industrial and mining purposes. The use of machinery will mark the end of primitive methods and the beginning of economic prosperity in Szechuen.

Since the two termini of this railway are located in the two largest commercial cities of the province, viz. Chungking in South-east and Chengtu in north-west, the economic development of Szechuen will most likely influence the development of neighbouring provinces. At present, good highways connect the province with Kweichow in the south; Hupeh (湖北) in the east; Shensi (陝西) and Kansu (甘肅) in the north and Si-Kong (西康) in the west. So it will not be difficult to understand that if Szechuen is economically developed, other interior provinces around Szechuen will also share the same benefit. Hence the importance of this railway and its contribution to the development of the said interior provinces should not be overlooked.

With reference to the richness of Szechuen province an old Chinese proverb says: "Young men not to enter Kwangtung, and old folks not to enter Szechuen" (少不入廣，老不入川). The meaning of this statement is that Szechuen is a rich province where everything is cheap and the living easy. Old men of other provinces are apt to be lured to stay in such a comfortable place until he dies. That Szechuen is a rich province is an impression deeply imbeded in the minds of all Chinese. But this common belief is yet to be substantiated by material proof and concrete evidence. Let us hope that the construction and operation of the Chengtu-Chungking Railway will solve this problem for Chinese and foreigners alike.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN KWEICHOW*

By H. C. YANG

I. Introduction

The Province of Kweichow, situated far out in the frontier region, is handicapped in many ways as far as economic reconstruction is concerned. First, the poor system of communications should be remedied. Secondly, efforts must be directed towards improvement of forestation and agriculture. Then, thirdly, there must be some social work to relieve the impoverished populace. Under such circumstances, there must be certain broad principles according to which a program of reconstruction can be successfully carried out. In principle, reconstruction should be limited to: (1) the most urgently needed work, (2) the kind of work that calls for less expense and yields quicker results, (3) more general and substantial work, and (4) the work in which native technique and raw material can be fully utilized. Basing upon the above-mentioned principles, economic reconstruction in Kweichow is being carried out along two channels, namely, the development of a good system of communications and the increase of production. A good system of communications is the key to the development of various undertakings, while the increase of production gives people better food, shelter and clothing. It is consequently the best means to combat poverty. The improvement in the system of communications consists in repairing old roads and constructing new highways. The increase of production consists in increasing the quantity of production, through the improvement of seeds and the expansion of the area of land cultivation; and in preventing natural calamities by means of land irrigation and extermination of harmful insects.

II. Highways

(1) Repairing of Old Roads

(a) The Kweichow-Yunnan Trunk Line.—The whole line is 438 kilometers in length. The section from Kweiyang to Huang Kwo Shu (貴陽至黃菓樹) was completed and opened to traffic in January 1928. That part of the road between Kweiyang and Chingchen (清鎮) was thoroughly repaired in May, and completed in September, 1935. The section from Huang Kwo Shu to Pan Hsien (黃菓樹至盤縣), 203 kilometers in length, was constructed by the joint effort of the Highway Department of the Military Headquarters and the Reconstruction Department of the Provincial Government in November, 1934 and it was completed in September, 1935. And that part from Pan Hsien to Ping Yi (平彝) on the border of Yunnan, though completed in March, 1934, is not yet ready for traffic. A Pan Hsien Engineering Office was organized by the Reconstruction Department in October, 1935. Its main task is to pave the road-surface and improve the foundation. It is expected that this section will be completed in a short time.

(b) The Kweichow-Hunan Trunk Line.—The whole line is 403 kilometers long. It was first built by soldiers in September, 1934. But on account of difficulties in construction and the lack of fund, the road was far from being well-built. In the Wen Teh Kwan (文德關), Chen Jung Kwan (鎮雄關), and Erh Chi Peng (鵝翅膀) sections where the slopes are great and turnings abrupt, it was especially difficult to open it to traffic. The Highway Department of the Military Headquarters repaired it once before. But owing to the fact that the engineering work

*A Translation from a Chinese article on the subject published in The Ministry of Industry Monthly, Vol. II, No. 2.

was not done according to specifications it was still impossible to open it to traffic. Many bridges were washed away by floods. By a telegraphic order of Generalissimo Chiang, an engineering head office for repairing roads in Kweichow and Hunan was formed by the Provincial Department of Reconstruction. The repairing work of the road began in August, 1935 and by November the pavement of the road was completed.

(c) The Kweichow-Szechuen Trunk Line.—The Kweichow-Szechuen line extends over a distance of 355 kilometers. The section from Kweiyang to Tungtze (貴陽至桐梓) was completed in January, 1928. The section between Tung-tze and Ch'ung Shi Ho (崇溪河) was completed in the fall of 1935. But all along the road, especially at Hua Chiu Ping (花秋坪) and Lou Shan Kwan (婁山關) the mountains are high and turnings abrupt. Moreover, the pavement is too rough and quite worn-out. Hence, it is difficult for vehicles to pass. Likewise by an order of Generalissimo Chiang to thoroughly improve this condition, an engineering office for repairing the highways in Kweichow and Szechuen was organized under the auspices of the Department of Reconstruction. This work was begun in November, 1936. With the exception of the work at Hua Chiu Ping and Lou Shan Kwan, it is expected that the whole line will be completed by January, 1937.

(d) The Kweichow-Kwangsi Trunk Line.—The line is 316 kilometers long. Since the Kweiyang-Lianglukow section (貴陽至兩路口段) coincides with a part of the Kweichow-Hunan Line, the actual length of this line running from Lianglukow to Liuchieh (六寨) on the frontier of Kwangsi is 180 kilometers in length. It was opened to traffic in January, 1934. The road was damaged by flood at Mo Chung (墨仲), Huang Liang (黃良) and Pao Kan (保坎) in the fall of 1936. The Department of Reconstruction has asked the Provincial Government for more funds to repair the damaged line. Now the work is already completed.

(2) Construction of New Roads.

(a) Nan-Lung (南龍) Branch Line.—By an order of Generalissimo Chiang, the line was originally planned to run from Kwan Soo Ling (關索嶺) on the Chien-Tien Line and pass through Kwan Ling (關嶺) and Cheh Hsiang (者相) to An Lung (安龍). However, the work on the stone pavement was too difficult and the time was very limited. The original plan had to be modified. The new line runs from Shah Tze Ling (沙子嶺) at Annan Hsien (安南縣) passing through Hsin Jen (興仁), Wan Tuen (萬屯), to An Lung (安龍). The whole line is 150 kilometers long. In September, 1936 the Department of Reconstruction sent out engineers to survey the whole line. The line was divided into two sections. The regulation for conscription of labours was formulated by the Provincial Government. All the districts along the line have received orders from the Provincial Government to go by this regulation. The work on the first section, from Shih Tse-Lin to Hsin-Jen, began in October and its second section in November. It was reported that about 40 or 50% of its construction are already completed. Barring unforeseen events, the work is expected to finish by March, 1937.

III. Transportation

(1) Private Enterprises.

In the past highway transportation of the province was largely in the hands of merchants. They were allowed to do business on all the lines. The Provincial Government only played the part of a supervisor. In 1932 the merchants formed the Kweichow Omnibus Through-traffic Bureau with a view to controlling the whole business. From July, 1935 on the Government has designated five lines for the exclusive use of private enterprises. They are Kweichow-Kwangsi (黔桂), Ching-Pi (清畢), Luhsia (陸下), Kweifan (貴番),

and Tuho (都合). But owing to the fact that the Government does not have enough cars, private-owned bus service is still allowed to operate on all the lines except the Kweichow-Szechuen Line (黔川) where private bus service is absolutely forbidden. There are seventy-one bus companies with about ninety buses in operation. The average rate for passenger service is about 4.5 cents per kilometer. The freight rate is about $0.50 per ton per kilometer. The total income is about $130,000 per annum.

(2) Government-owned Enterprises.

As highway transportation was largely in the hands of merchants in the past, more attention was paid to profiteering than providing transportation facilities for the benefit of society. Buses did not run on a regular schedule. Uniformity in fares was also lacking. In view of these abuses, the Government through the Highway Administration Bureau of the Provincial Department of Reconstruction bought 26 motor vehicles and took over the Kweichow-Szechuen line. Buses on this line were to run on a fixed time-schedule and bus stations were established. Through traffic was also made possible. But as the line is too short and there were not enough buses, the line was running at a deficit each month. For the sake of economy, the Highway Administration Bureau was reduced to Kwei-Pei (貴北) Traffic Section in July, 1936. In November, 1936 the repairing and reconstruction of Kweichow-Hunan and Kweichow-Yunan line were completed. On December 16, the Government took over the lines and bought 16 more vehicles At the same time, the Kwei-Pei Traffic Section was enlarged and changed into the Chief Traffic Section. The gross income on the former Kweichow-Szechuen line was $30,000 per month. Of the total transportation service about 70% was passenger, 21% freight, and 9% post. But there are more post and freight coming from Szechuen to Kweichow than the other way. Hence, the incoming and outgoing services are not equal. Ever since the Government took over the Kweichow-Hunan and Kweichow-Yunnan Lines, it is expected that these two lines together with the Kweichow-Szechuen line will have a combined income of $60,000 or $70,000. Should motor vehicles increase in number and freight service expand in volume in the future, the consequent gain per month would possibly yield a favorable return.

IV. Agriculture and Forestation

The Province of Kweichow lags far behind in agricultural and industrial production. Consequently, people lead a very hard life. To remedy this backward situation, the most urgent need is to enhance production especially in the field of agriculture and forestry. The reconstruction programme this year, therefore, centres on reconstruction in agriculture and forestation, besides the development of communications. Reclamation of waste-land and plantation are to be encouraged so as to enable the mass to gain a better living. The purpose is two-fold: on the one hand, to encourage the plantation of cotton, wheat and other cereals, so that the people may have sufficient supplies of food stuff and clothing; on the other, to encourage the plantation of *tung* oil, lacquer, tea, etc. so as to increase the volume of exports. There are two ways to solve the problem: (1) by establishment of agricultural and forestal experiment stations with local capital, (2) by compulsory reclamation of waste land and plantation in all the districts.

(a) With Local Capital: The Agricultural experiment stations are conducting various experiments on agricultural products. Cultivation of saplings and model forests are encouraged. Because cotton is essential for people's clothing, the First Cotton Experiment Station was established at Lotien. (羅甸). The Second Cotton Experiment Station was established at Chang Po Ling (長坡嶺), Kwei-yang (貴陽). In view of the close relationship

between agriculture and climate, an observatory was founded in the provincial capital and several Rainfall Testing Stations were established in various districts.

(b) In the districts (*hsien's*): Regulations for compulsory reclamation of waste land and plantation were promulgated in all the districts. The districts were instructed to inspect and report all the waste land and unreclaimed hills. Plantation was encouraged and in three years 23,000,000 *mou* of land are to be reclaimed.

(1) The extension of agricultural and forestal stations in all the districts: Better standard was set up and each district must fulfil the minimum requirement of agricultural and forestal areas. Certain principal agricultural products and saplings were to be cultivated. Each district was to submit a practical scheme as a model for people to follow.

(2) Cultivation of seedlings and saplings: Since the government adopts a policy of compulsory reclamation and plantation over a large area, it is necessary to collect plenty of seedlings and saplings for distribution among the farmers. The way to collect seedlings and saplings is either to entrust all the district governments to gather them in their respective districts, or to cultivate or buy them. A scheme for extensive distribution of seedlings and saplings has already been adopted.

(3) Water conservancy on farm land: Due to the lack of waterways as well as proper irrigation, droughts are not infrequent in the province of Kweichow. An outline of the organization of an Agriculture Water Conservancy Committee was adopted. There is to be one Agricultural Water Conservancy Committee in each district and the subdistricts of the districts are to have branch committees whose principal work is to look after water conservancy and irrigation of the areas concerned. The districts are to submit their plans for water conservancy and irrigation to the Provincial Government for approval and enforcement.

(4) Improvement in agricultural knowledge: The popularization of technic is essential to any enterprise. Although the hilly country of Kweichow is best adopted for agriculture and forestry, yet so far no appreciable development is noticeable chiefly due to inadequate knowledge on scientific farming. In order to popularize agricultural knowledge, a Reconstruction Information Bureau was formed under the auspices of the Provincial Department of Reconstruction and expert opinions on technical questions and reconstruction measures are given out freely by the Bureau. A district of agricultural and forestal guidance is established in each administrative supervision area (行政督察處) of the province. Each area has a supervisor whose duty is to teach people technical knowledge on agriculture and forest. Classes for training experts on reconstruction work are formed. The graduates are sent out to the districts for field work.

V. Commerce and Industry

On account of the poor system of communications, commerce and industry in the province naturally lag behind. For the purpose of developing commercial and industrial undertakings of the province, preliminary work of systematic investigation and organization has been carried out. As no accurate statistics were available with regard to raw materials and manual laborers, the Provincial Department of Reconstruction has prepared different kinds of blanks and tables and sent them to the various districts to be filled. At the provincial capital, the Department of Reconstruction established a model factory, experimenting with textile, dyeing, glass-making, soap-making, and wood-work enterprises. On commerce, emphasis is laid on the betterment of business organizations. The system of business registration is adopted and the districts are instructed to act accordingly.

VI. Mining

The province is rich in mineral resources. But the mines are not well exploited on account of bandit disturbances and the lack of expert engineers and funds. In order to prospect the quality and quantity of the mines, it is necessary to start with investigation and chemical analysis of the ores so as to determine whether they are worthwhile to work on. Recently, the Provincial Department of Reconstruction has directed its attention to the following measures.

(1) Investigation of mineral products in different localities: The districts (hsien's) of Tung Jen (銅仁), Sung Tao (松桃) Loo Shan (爐山), Shen Shi (省溪), Sui-Cheng (水城), Wei Ning (威寧), and Chi Chin (織金) in the Fan Ching Shan (梵淨山) region are particularly rich in mineral resources. In the past year, the Department of Reconstruction has sent out men to those places to make thorough investigations of the mine districts. According to their reports, the An Shun (安順) region is abundant in coal mines and plenty of mercury deposits are found near Tung Jen and Shen Shi districts.

(2) Assay of sample ores: Since 1935 the Provincial Department of Reconstruction has established an assay laboratory. The districts are ordered to send in their ore samples for assaying. About thirty different kinds of ores have been sent in during the year.

(3) Reorganization of the Bureau of Geological Survey (地質調查所): The Bureau of Geological Survey was formerly under the direct control of the Provincial Government. Since August this year, the Provincial Department of Reconstruction took control over the Bureau.

VII.—Cooperative Enterprises

The co-operative enterprises in the province started with rural cooperatives. On July 8, 1936 the Rural Co-operative Committee of Kweiyang came into existence. The work accomplished by the Committee during the past several months is as follows:—

(1) The Training of Co-operative Workers—The Rural Co-operative Committee felt the need of more efficient workers to work in the districts. So a training school for rural co-operative workers was founded. The school took in over forty graduates of middle schools and after one month's training forty-three of the students passed the final examination. On September 15, 1936, they were sent out to work in Kweiyang and ten other districts. Because in the outlying districts people did not understand the value of co-operatives, a class for training assistants was added. The training of this class was also completed in one month from October 5 to November 6, and thirty-two students passed the final examination. On November 16 they were sent out to work in An Shun (安順) and other districts.

(2) Organizing District Co-operative Societies:—The work of the Principal Co-operative Committee is scheduled in accordance with the regulations of rural co-operative societies in the bandit suppression areas, promulgated by the Generalissimo's Headquarters. Constitutions and by-laws of various other co-operative societies are also studied and followed. On September 15, co-operative workers were sent out to organize societies in the 3 districts of Kweiyang (貴陽), Ting-Fan (定番), Tsun-Yi (遵義). On November 16 workers were sent out to An-Shun (安順) Ping-Pah (平壩), Cheng-Ning (鎮寧), Tungtze (桐梓), and Lotien (羅甸) to organize preparatory societies. It is decided that co-operative work is to be started in the 8 districts of Lung-Li (龍里), Kwei-Ting (貴定), Si-Fong (息烽), Jen-Hui (仁懷), Huang-Ping (黃平), Ching-Hsi (青溪), San-Hui (三穗), and Ma-Kiang (麻江). Kwei-Yang (貴陽) has already organized 25 societies, registered 20 societies, and 3 societies have extended loans. Ting-Fan (定番) has organized 10 societies and registered 7 (no loans extended). Tsun-Yi

(遵義) has organized 8 societies and registered 2 (no loans extended). The co-operative movement in the other districts such as An-Shun (安順), Ping-Pah (平壩), Chen-Ning (鎮寧), Tungtze (桐梓), and Lotien (羅甸) is going through preliminary steps of organization. As to co-operative societies already formed, An-Shun (安順) has 8; Ping-Pah (平壩), Cheng-Ning (鎮甯) and Lotien (羅甸), have either 5 or 7; and Tungtze (桐梓) has only 3. In the above mentioned 8 districts 3 societies have extended loans, 29 have registered and about 30 societies have been organized but not yet registered. Most of the societies are credit co-operative societies (信用合作社). About 30% are credit and supply societies (example, salt supply) and 7% are credit and utility societies (example, reclamation and planting of *tung-oil* and lacquer trees).

THE RISE AND DECLINE OF THE SHANSI NATIVE BANKS*

By H. K. YANG

The banking business in Shansi Province has a history of nearly 200 years. The development of the Shansi native banks may be conveniently divided into four periods:

(1) Origin—during the reign of Emperors Chia Ching (嘉慶) and Tao Kuang (道光) (1796-1850).

(2) Development—during the reign of Emperors Hsien Feng (咸豐) and Tung Chih (同治) (1851-1874).

(3) Prosperity—in the reign of Emperor Kuang Hsu (光緒) up to the Boxers Rising (1875-1900).

(4) Decline — from the Boxers Rising to the Establishment of the Republic (1900-1911).

At the beginning of the Ching Dynasty, merchants of Shansi Province were already travelling all over the country. They may be roughly classified into two groups. One was called the shipping group which conveyed different kinds of commodities from one place to another by water; the other was called the camel group which used camels to carry goods to inner and outer Monogolia and Moscow, Russia. By dint of perseverance the said groups succeeded to make brilliant achievements, and with a great accumulation of capital they organized an exchange institution very similar to modern banks; and the then existing organization actually marked the beginning of the Shansi native banks.

The first and oldest of the Shansi native banks is the Jih Sheng Chang Bank (日昇昌) in Ping Yao (平遙). Its original name is Jih Sheng, established by the joint proprietorship of Messrs. Lee and Lei. To buy and to sell dye-stuffs was their initial business, and branches were established in the principal cities such as Peiping, Tientsin, Mukden, and cities of Szechuen. The bona fide transactions of this enterprise actually won the admiration and trust of its customers, especially the members of the imperial family, and in a few years a large capital was accumulated. With added capital, the Jih Sheng dye-stuff enterprise was re-organized into a native bank in the 2nd year of Emperor Chia Ching with its head office in Ping-Yao *Hsien*.

1. Growth of the Shansi Native Banks.

Following the establishment of Jen Sheng Ch'ang, there was organized, in the 19th year of the reign of Emperor Chia Ching, another Shansi native bank named "Yu Tai Hou" (蔚泰厚), with a capital of 240,000 taels, of which 200,000 taels were contributed by Hou Kuei (侯葵) and 40,000 taels by Mao Teng Ye, (毛鳳翬), Manager of the bank. Since Mr. Mao was a former manager of a Jen Sheng branch bank, he was quite familiar with the Jen Sheng banking methods. Thus the new bank, Yu Tai Hou, was merely a copy of the Jih Sheng Chang Bank. Henceforth, many similar organizations were established and they competed with each other vigorously . They were generally classified into three groups, namely, the Ping group, the Chi group and the Ku group.

(a) The Ping Group (平幫):

All native banks established in Ping-Yao *Hsien* belong to the Ping group. The Ping group included several banks, namely, Yu Feng Hou (蔚豐厚), Tien Cheng Heng (天成亨), Yu Sheng Chang (蔚盛長), Hsin Tai Hou (新泰厚), and Yu Ch'ang Hou (蔚長厚). Yu Feng Hou with a capital of 200,000 taels was owned by the Hou family and operated under the management

*A translation from an article on the subject published in *The Central Bank of China Monthly* (in Chinese), Vol. IV, No. 1.

of Mr. Fan Ning Ching (范凝靜). Tien Cheng Heng with a capital of 200,000 taels formerly a cloth shop was owned by the Hou and Chang families. In Changing their business from selling cloth to banking, Mr. Hou Wang Ping (侯王賓) was made the manager. Yu Sheng Chang with a capital of 160,000 taels was formerly a silk store and was owned by the Hou and Wang families and operated under the management of Mr. Li Meng Keng (李夢庚). Hsin Tai Hou also with a capital of 160,000 taels was owned by Hou and Chao families. Mr. Hou Wang Ching (侯王敬) was the manager. Yu Chang Hou, capitalized at 150,000 taels, was formerly a tea company financed by the Hou family, the Chiao family and the Mao family. Mr. Fan Kuang Ching (范光普) was the manager.

(b) The Ch'i Group (祁幫):

Banks under the Ch'i group were located in Ch'i *hsien* and there existed such banks as Ta Te Hsing (大德興), Ta Te Heng (大德恆), San Chin Yuan (三晉源) and Tsun Yi Kung (存義公), Ho Sheng Yuan (合盛元), Chung Hsin Ho (中興和) and Ta Sheng Chu'an (大盛川). Ta Te Hsing and Ta Te Heng each with a paid-up capital of 240,000 taels were owned and financed by the Chi'ao family; San Chin Yuan and Tsun Yi Kung each with a capital of 220,000 taels were owned by the Ch'u family. Ho Sheng Yuan with a capital of 200,000 taels was owned by the Kuo family; Chung Hsing Ho with a capital of 160,000 taels was owned by the Tai family; Ta Sheng Chu'an was financed by Ta Sheng Kuei with a capital of 200,000 taels.

(c) The Ku Group (谷幫):

Banks under the Ku group were located in Tai-ku (太谷), and there existed only three banks, namely, Chih Cheng Hsin 志成信) with a large capital of 260,000 taels, mostly financed by the Yuan family and the Kung family of Tai-ku; Hsieh Cheng Chien (協成乾) with a capital of 240,000 taels operated under the proprietorship of the Wu family and the Chang family; Ta Te Yu (大德玉) capitalized at 200,000 taels was financed entirely by the Ch'ang family of Yu Tse *Hsien*.

During the golden days of the Shansi native banks there existed no less than twenty six banks: the Ch'i group had nine banks, the Ku group five and the Ping group twelve banks. These banks established branches nearly all over the country extending as far as Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Yunnan and Kweichow in the south, and I-li, Hsinkiang in the north. In short, they were to be found in all principal cities and ports.

2. Organization of the Shansi Native Banks

Whether organized on proprietorship or partnership basis, all the Shansi native banks were financial institutions with unlimited liability. At the time of establishment, the proprietor and the manager jointly invited from three to five witnesses to be present at the signing of the contract. The contract usually stipulated the amount of capital, the number of shares, the length of each fiscal period, and the number of shares to be allotted to the manager. With regard to shares given to other members of the bank, they were usually recorded in the general account of the bank and never mentioned in the contract. The manager was given full power to handle the business of the bank and stockholders could not interfere with the management. As a rule, the statement of accounts was presented to the proprietor or proprietors for approval once a year. As to management and personnel problems of the bank, the manager was given full authority. The capital fund was kept in the head office. When a branch bank was established instead of appropriating a certain amount of capital, only operating expenses were given. If a branch bank were in need of funds, it could easily obtain what they wanted from other branch banks, which happened to have surplus funds on hand. So the banking operations were greatly facilitated. The

chief merit of the Shansi native banks can be attributed to the quick movement of funds from places with ample supply to places in urgent need.

3. Duties and Renumeration of the Shansi Bankers

The head office of the bank had one general manager who was responsible for the entire business of the bank and one assistant manager who assisted the general manager to devise ways and means in the operation of business. Under the managers there were usually thirty or more staff members. There were three or four money collectors, four or five bookkeepers, three or four in charge of correspondences of the bank, and ten or twenty junior clerks.

In a branch bank, there was one manager and one assistant manager who were appointed by the Head Office. The staff members were few in number, depending upon the scope of business, usually ranging from 1 to 3 money collectors, accountants and secretaries.

Regarding the renumeration of bank officials, those in the Head Office entitled to common stocks were paid a certain amount of allowance quarterly in proportion to the dividends announced each year. The salaried staff of the bank were paid annually (the salary scale ranging from 30 taels to 100 taels per year). In addition, the bank furnished daily meals. Salaries and travelling expenses of branch bank staff members were paid by the Head Office. As to the other expenses, they were charged to the account of the branch bank according to a scale: (manager, ten taels per month, assistant manager, eight taels and other staff members 4 to 6 taels). The amount of social expenses was appropriated by the manager according to the bank conditions and not fixed by the Head Office.

4. Rules and Regulations for Staff Members of Branch Banks.

The term of tenure for staff members of branch banks appointed to outports was fixed at three years regardless of the distance. No leave of absence was permitted except on occasions of parental bereavement before the term expired. A staff member of the bank was strictly forbidden to remit money to his family, and he was allowed to write only one home letter each month. In short, he was entirely subjected to the order of the Head Office. The special rules were as follows:

a. A staff member when appointed to outport was not allowed to take his family along.
b. He was not allowed to open a business concern on his own account.
c. He was not allowed to secure an official title.
d. He was not allowed to take relatives along and to find jobs for them in or outside of the bank.
e. Single man was not allowed to get married during the tenure of his office with the branch bank.
f. Gambling and other indecent conducts were strictly prohibited.

The main purpose of these rules, it can be easily perceived, was to prevent staff members of branch banks from exhausting their efforts in other affairs and spending money in an inappropriate way.

5. Bookkeeping and Correspondences of Shansi Native Banks.

The Shansi native banks used one of the old types of bookkeeping system, which was, however, very similar to the double-entry system of modern bookkeeping. Besides the necesary books of account of the Head Office, business reports prepared by branch banks had to be kept in separate books. A monthly balance sheet was to be made and from this an annual financial statement could be promptly prepared.

The correspondence of the banks was roughly classified into four forms: namely, (1) official report (正報), (2) comparative report (復報), (3) supplementary report

(附報) and (4) business notes (敍事). The official report stated the business condition and transactions between the Head Office and a certain branch bank; the comparative report, to be sent along with the official report, related the condition of business transactions done on a previous occasion between the Head Office and a certain branch bank; the supplementary report, prepared by the Head Office, recorded the condition of business transactions between the Head Office and a certain branch bank; the business notes, usually appended to the last part of the business reports, detailed the local conditions of the money market and other financial matters with the idea that the reader may have a clear view of the market conditions at a glance of the notes.

6. Deposits and Loans of the Shansi Native Banks.

The deposits of the Shansi native banks were composed mostly of the public funds of provincial governments and other official institutions, and savings of officials and members of the imperial family. When money was deposited in the bank, a pass book was given to the depositor. A monthly interest from three to four per cent. was paid on funds received. Deposits were generally classified into two kinds, namely, current deposits and fixed deposits. The term of fixed deposits extended from three to six months.

Branch native banks in Peking absorbed the largest amount of deposits. Banks in provincial capitals and localities, where Customs Houses were located, also kept a large part of the deposits varying in amount from 3 or 4 millions to 9 or 10 millions taels. During that period, the internal communication had not been well developed, and the shipment of gold or silver bullion was impossible. With the existence of the Shansi native banks, the transfer of funds was greatly facilitated by drawing a draft by one branch on another regardless of location.

Loans were largely made in important cities and sea ports; business transactions were confined to the money shops and big merchants, while individuals and small shops were excluded from enjoying this privilege. The interest on loans ranges from 6 to 10 per cent. per month for a term of 3 to 6 months. Commodity and immovable properties would not be considered as security for loans. The policy of Shansi native banks in extending loans was not for high profit but for the maintenance of stability and solvency of the banks.

7. Drafts and Notes of the Shansi Native Banks

The Shansi native banks were noted for the service of transferring of funds and the convenience in remittance had won public admiration and trust. The procedure of transferring funds was usually done in three ways, namely, telegraph transfer, letter transfer and draft. Telegraph transfer with its own code was used only for matters of special importance on account of its high charges; letter transfer ordinarily used by the business firms was much cheaper. Draft was the most common medium in daily business transactions and its charges varied with the money market conditions, demand and supply of drafts, and the monthly interest rates.

A draft was drawn somewhat like a negotiable instrument, and wherever it was presented, payment would be made immediately regardless of the person who presented it. Therefore, the draft of the Shansi native banks was quite popular in the financial market. For instance, a Hankow merchant possessed a three-month draft and went to Szechuen for purchasing goods. By the time he arrived at Szechuen, considerable time had elapsed. However, the draft could still be used on the market as cash without discount.

In addition to the above instruments, there was another kind of note, called "Hsiao Piao" (小票) ordinarily issued by

the Peking Shansi branch banks. It was oblong in form, similar in design to a banknote then prevailing in the market, payable to the bearer on demand. The notes in circulation were of denominations of 10, 50 and 100 taels. These notes were often times hoarded by the imperial family for several years, thus the redemption of the notes was automatically postponed until they reappeared in the market. It is estimated that the Shansi native branch banks in Peking had issued "Hsiao Piao" to the total amount of five hundred thousand taels.

8. Relation between the Shansi Native Banks and the Official Circles.

The relation between the native banks and the officials of the Ching Dynasty had been greatly stressed in Peking and other important cities. Competent men were selected for the post of managers and a great many of the managers held such scholastic ranks as Ch'u Jen(舉人), and Kung Sheng (貢生) of the time. Peking managers often associated with local officials in order to promote their business. In such cases, the managers must be capable and sociable in the disharge of their duties. The native banks, for instance, were greatly benefited by such friendships as those between Yu Cheng Chang (蔚豐長) and Prince Ching ((慶親王), and between Pei Chuan Tung (百川通) and Viceroy Chang Chih-Tung (張之洞).

9. Development of the Shansi Native Banks.

During the reign of Emperor Kuang Hsu, the business of the Shansi native banks was very prosperous, and the dividend for each share was increased up to 10,000 taels or even to more than 15,000 taels each year. Generally speaking, each Shansi native bank had thirty or forty shares. If each share was entitled to 10,000 or 15,000 taels in dividends, the gross profit could not be less than 1,000,000 taels. If the annual profit should be less than 1,000,000 taels, no dividends would be declared. However, the native bank was required to keep a surplus account. An account varying from 100,000 to 200,000 taels had to be set aside to build up the surplus at the end of each accounting period usually covering 3 calendar years.

10. Competitors of the Shansi Native Banks.

Unfortunately, strong competitors of the Shansi native banks came into being in this prosperous period. (1) Foreign banks penetrated into interior parts of the country for business ever since 1900; (2) The establishment of the national bank and of the provincial bank absorbed a large part of the public deposits; (3) Small money shops were established in every important city conducting practically the same business as the Shansi native banks. Confronted with these three competitors, the decline of the Shansi native banks became inevitable.

11. Failure of Shansi Banks in the State Bank Project.

During the thirtieth year of the reign of Emperor Kuang Hsu, Minister Lu Chuan-Lin (鹿傳霖) of the Interior Department was instructed to organize the "Ta Ching Hu Pu Bank" (大清戶部銀行). Mr. Lu asked the Shansi bankers to subscribe to the original capital of this state bank and appoint capable men to participate in its organization and management. The managers of the Shansi banks in Peking were ready to accept this invitation. But their head offices in Shansi followed a very conservative banking policy and refused to subscribe to the capital of the state bank or to send any person to participate in its organization. Therefore Shansi banks missed a splendid opportunity for their future development.

12. Failure to Modernize Their Banking Organization.

Because of the failure to participate in the establishment of a state bank, many far-sighted managers made a suggestion to the head office and five joint banks that, since different kinds of Chinese and foreign

modern banks have been established, our old native banks should at once be reorganized in order to cope with the changing situation. But this suggestion had not been met with favorable consideration, owing to the obstinacy of the managers of the head office. In consequence, the reorganization of the Shansi native banks became a failure.

13. Far-sighted Shansi Bankers Organizing New Banks

In view of the failure of reorganization of the Shansi Native Banks, many young managers were greatly disappointed. So, in the thirty-fourth year of the reign of Emperor Kuang Hsu, they voluntarily left the native banks and started to organize new banks. For instance, Messrs. Chia Fu Chen and Hu Ke Hsun, former managers of Tien Cheng Heng (天成亨), established the Tsun Chuan Bank (溶川銀號) of Szechuen, and Messrs. Wang Ching Fu and Yu Chang Hou, former managers of Jih Sheng Ch'ang, established the Kuangsi Bank of Kuangsi (廣西銀行). Since their establishment, these banks became very prosperous. Unfortunately, the downfall of the Ching Dynasty brought in its wane the collapse of these banks.

14. Collapse of Shansi Native Banks at the Beginning of the Republic.

Up to the year 1911 twenty-six Shansi native banks were still in existence. But their conditions gradually grew from bad to worse. Formerly the Shansi native banks depended very much upon the patronage of the government and officials; but after the downfall of the Ching Dynasty, the business of native banks had greatly curtailed. Due to the chaotic conditions then existing, many outstanding loans could not be collected; and such bad debts aggravated the financial condition of the Shansi banks tremendously. Again several branch managers suggested to the general manager the necessity of reorganizing the native banks in order to maintain business, but the general manager held fast to his own point of view and paid no attention to the suggestion. Subsequently, the financial situation became so serious that in the seventh year of the Republic more than twenty of the Shansi native banks were compelled to liquidate their business.

15. The Last of Shansi Native Banks.

As it has been mentioned above, the Shansi native banks finally found themselves in a state of depression. However, up to the present, there are still three banks in existence, namely, (a) Ta Teh Heng (大德恆), (b) Ta Teh Tung (大德通), (c) San Ching Yuan (三晉源). The explanation for the existence of these three native banks is given as follows: (1) strong financial background of the owners of the banks, (2) competent management, and (3) good business of their branch banks. Although the present business condition of these banks is not so prosperous, yet they still can remain in operation without financial loss. There was another bank, named Jih Sheng Chang (日昇昌), which had been closed for sometime and was reopened later. In the fifth year of the Republic, Jih Sheng Chang declared its bankruptcy with a debt of about 2,000,000 taels. Then the manager ran away, and the bank was left in the care of the assistant manager, Mr. Liang Huai Wen (梁懷文), to deal with the creditors. He was very frank and honest in handling the liquidation of the bank, and did his best to satisfy the claims of creditors. The creditors were very much moved by his honesty and straightforward manner and they entrusted the entire property of the bank with Mr. Liang for management. With new material and moral support Jih Sheng Chang resumed its banking business shortly afterwards.

Such are the historical facts on the Shansi Native Banks. As to their future development it all depends upon whether the bankers will decide to swim with or against the current of modern banking.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA'S FOREIGN TRADE

By E. KANN

(Concluded from last Issue)

The Boxer Rebellion

The end of the nineteenth century represented a cornerstone in the history of China, for the outbreak in that year of the Boxer trouble was responsible for a vital change in almost every feature of Chinese life. The year of 1900 may justly be considered as the beginning of the end of the Manchu dynasty and of the re-shaping of China's Government. Needless to say, the Boxer trouble had its direct influences on the economic status of the country, foremost amongst which was foreign trade. The event is vitally important for a real understanding toward the economic progress of China.

Although amongst Occidental people 1900 is usually considered an enlightened age, the Manchus then made every effort to keep the Middle Kingdom riveted to the standards of antiquity. The failure, in every respect, of the Boxer movement, which may justly be regarded as the culmination of misunderstandings between China and the foreign nations in every phase of international activity, made inevitable the modernization of China to-day.

To comprehend the motives underlying the outbreak of the Boxer war means to understand the aims of the Manchu rulers, an alien race, following the fall of the Ming dynasty in 1644. Professor Paul H. Clements in his book "The Boxer Rebellion"* supplies an excellent summary of these tendencies:—

> "The Manchurian conquerors of one of the most favoured regions of the globe were not slow in realising that, being relatively few in numbers, it was to their interest, as overlords of an intelligent and law-abiding though passive race constituting one-fourth of the human family, to close all avenues of approach from outside, to interdict all efforts at change, to seal the country, so that a repetition of their own exploit, or dissatisfaction with their own rule resulting from outside influences, would be impossible. In other words, it was the policy of the Manchu monarchs to keep the ideas of the country as they found them, *in status quo*, and to prevent any expansion of these ideas either from without or from within. Thus the innate conservatism of the Chinese was immeasurably increased, thus antiquity was lauded as the only period of Chinese history worth while, thus the sages were exalted as the teachers of wisdom such as had never been heard since and never would be heard again by mortal man. Thus a careful watch was kept on all the frontiers; intercourse with Europe was practically prohibited, and humiliating concessions were demanded of the few embassies and traders who braved the discouraging conditions of entry. Thus by degrees the inherent prejudices of the Chinese were encouraged, generation after generation, through a monotonous repetition of this deadening policy, all the more successful as it emanated from the "Son of Heaven", until was reached that stage of overweening national conceit and that dense, impenetrable ignorance of the outside world, unmoved by reason or fact or experience, which may be described as the antithesis of western progress and enlightenment."

*Columbia University, New York, 1915.

In searching for the deeper causes of the mighty erruption in 1900 one must take account of the happenings, already described in this essay, extending throughout a period from 1840 to 1895. This period was marked not only by the unreasoning hostility of the Chinese Government to everything foreign, but also by constant aggressions of European Powers. Let us recall the Opium War of 1841, the Arrow War of 1856, the combined attack by England and France in 1858, the renewed War in the North by the same combination in 1860 and the Sino-Japanese war of 1894-95. It should also be remembered that it was as a result of the 1860 assault, when the allies struck at the very heart of the Chinese Government, that foreigners obtained representation in Peking and recognition of equality.

When the outbreak in 1900 did occur the event revealed conclusively that ever since the Nanking Treaty of 1842, China had neither forgotten nor forgiven, though outwardly acquiescent. The lost war of 1895 cost China a huge indemnity. This misfortune, coupled with the territorial loot of the Empire by Europe—the occupation

of Port Arthur, Weihaiwei and Kiaochow by Russia, Great Britain and Germany respectively—formed some of the causes of the debacle of 1900.

Anticipating French encroachment in the south of China England found excuse for similar undertakings on the Chinese litoral opposite Hongkong. China was forced to lease to Great Britain for 99 years 200 square miles of territory, forming an extension to Kowloon. In 1898 she obtained a pledge from China that the Yangtze Valley would never be alienated to other Powers, thus making the richest part of China a British sphere of influence. Japan immediately followed suit by asking and obtaining similar rights in Fukien province, besides a Japanese Settlement at Amoy.

France did not remain idle. In April, 1898, she sent a Note to the Tsungli-Yamen, demanding the lease of Kwangchouwan to her for 99 years; the right to construct a railway from Yunnanfu to the frontier of Tongking; and, finally, a promise that China should not alienate to another Power the Provinces of Kwangtung, Kwanghsi and Yunnan, as well as the island of Hainan. Like the Germans at Kiaochow, the French dispatched an armed force to Kwangchouwan and raised the French flag to the salute of 21 guns and hurrahs. Shortly thereafter France forced an extension of the French Settlement at Shanghai.

Of the eighteen Chinese provinces thirteen had been earmarked as "special spheres of influence" to one power or another. Russia laid such claims on the three Manchurian provinces; Germany considered the entire province of Shantung as its sphere; while Japan claimed Fukien for her region of special interest.

Emperor Kuang Hsu

Much importance has to be attached to Emperor Kuang Hsu, a well-intentioned man, frail and in delicate health, with a sensitive and almost feminine face. He was a dreamer, of a poetic, philosophical cast of mind.* He lacked firmness of character and the amount of energy which is essential for a ruler who is bent upon performing a great mission. Possibly it was due to his negligible qualities and his youth that the Empress Dowager chose him as successor to Emperor Tung Chih upon the latter's demise.

Nevertheless Emperor Kuang Hsu astonished the world for a brief period. Already in 1890 he issued decrees, pointing out that Christianity was entitled by treaties to full protection. Being an ardent reader with special interest in books on foreign subjects Emperor Kuang Hsu soon became imbued with foreign views of culture and progress. His tutor, Weng Tung-ho, did not place obstacles to the imperial desires. In 1898 Weng was replaced by Kang Yu-wei, a modern thinking man, who had considerable influence on the emperor. A period of real reform was intended to be inaugurated, as evidenced by the issue of 27 decrees. In these it was clearly admitted that China was inferior in almost all respects to the Occident, helpless in defense and devoid of national wealth. Officials were entreated to learn from the West and chose the best system in every branch of science. The Chinese ancient views on education were stigmatised as false and useless.

An imperial decree recommended—in view of the importance of international commerce—the establishment of a special Ministry of Trade. It was also suggested that, though a new departure, yet quite in conformity with modern usage, members of the Imperial House should go abroad. The old examination system of China, the nation's pride from time immemorial, was to be abolished and replaced by achievements in Western learning. The army was to be re-organised; universities were to be erected in the provinces; any Chinese citizen was to have the right to memorialise the throne; a new navy was to be created; a central mining bureau was to be opened and

*See "The Boxer Rebellion", by Paul H. Clements, fol. 40.

agricultural and railway bureaux were to be created in Peking.

But there were other reforms officially proposed at the suggestion of Kang Yu-wei. China was to have a budget; internal loans were suggested as the best means to finance the State; many offices of little use, actually sinecures, were to be abolished; foreigners and their religion were to be protected; many Chinese temples were transformed into schools and criticism of government action in newspapers was freely permitted.

For some months the Dowager Empress Tzu Hsi looked in silence upon the doings of her nephew, Kuang Hsu. In reality she merely waited for the psychological moment to eradicate all his reform movements. By September of 1899 the emperor, influenced by his advisor Kang Yu-wei, planned to make Tzu Hsi a prisoner and selected Yuan Shih-kai for the task of executing his project. Yuan, however, betrayed him. This action resulted in the Empress Dowager removing Kuang Hsu from the throne and making him a prisoner. Henceforth she was to rule over China. On September 21 Kuang Hsu had to issue a decree in which he said that owing to his fear of being overwhelmed by the pressure of work, he was seeking the advice of Her Majesty. The decree continues thus:—

> "Moved by the deep regard for the welfare of the nation, I have repeatedly implored Her Majesty to be graciously pleased to advise me in government, and have received her assent. This is an assurance of prosperity to the whole nation, officials and people. Her Majesty will commence to conduct the affairs of the State from today in the side Hall."

Kang Yu-wei was warned in time to make good his escape. (He died in Shanghai about thirty years later). Thus ended the coup d'etat without blood shed, and thus ended the reform movement. The Empress Dowager now sat firmly on the throne. The mass of the Chinese nation rejoiced that a reversion to the old order would immediately follow, that everything at variance with their accustomed mode of life, such as the West willed and they abhorred, would be repudiated; and that a united and supreme attempt would be initiated to free the land once for all from the hated foreigner and his work. That effort was the Boxer Rebellion and it had for prelude a number of spasmodic attacks on missionaries and foreigners. All these took place after the *coup d'état*, and in spirit and inception are directly traceable to that event.* The resumption of the regency by the Empress Dowager proved most unfortunate for China and the rest of the world. Combined with the Powers' "land greed" it was the determining cause of the Boxer War; at least it greatly accelerated the conflict.

The Outbreak of the Rebellion

The facts and factors outlined in the foregoing narrative were the foundation of the memorable Boxer Rising of 1900. Two years preceding that date the country was confronted with poor harvests, starvation and taxation troubles. Robber bands increased, piracy flourished, and many malcontents were swelling the ranks of an anti-foreign society, "Fists of Righteous Harmony". Once more the Yellow River overflowed and drove multitudes of people from their former homesteads, hungry and desperate. The foreigner generally, and the missionary in particular, were blamed for China's misfortunes. The propagators of the gospel were regarded as disguised agents for their governments. The reasoning of the masses was surrounded by suspicion because the catholic clergy, aided by France, demanded and obtained mandarin rank for their bishops. Both catholic and protestant missionaries actively interfered with justice when the defendant was one of their converts. An excellent summary divulging the underlying causes of the Boxer War is given by Professor Paul H. Clements, who states:—

> "It was the European code of political morals, essentially Machiavellian, which counteracted every good result obtained by the missionary, which predestined reform to failure, and which fittingly wound

*See "The Boxer Rebellion", by Paul H. Clements, p. 70.

up with the greatest disaster of all, the Boxer Rebellion. The mistakes of the time were largely Europe's mistakes, even to that final blunder, the bombardment of the Taku forts, which instantly united all the rebellious and anti-foreign elements against western aggression. An enumeration of the immediate determining causes of the Boxer Rebellion is more to be found in diplomatic archives than in a study of any other sources. Leases, commercial servitudes, the loss of sovereignty over the finest harbours, the hypothecation of *likin* and salt revenues, the contracts to promoters and concessions to missionaries forced at the cannon's mouth, the talk of partition, the diplomatic wrangels over "spheres of influence" and "balance of power", the exaction of the last possible farthing as indemnity for acts for which neither Europe nor the United States would have granted indemnity or apology—the answer of the Chinese to all these national humiliations was the outbreak of 1900. In fact, from the day of the German seizure of Kiaochau, which there introduced the sorry argument of the mailed fist in Chinese politics, the Boxer Rebellion was a foregone conclusion, and apology and blame for succeeding events should primarily be laid at Europe's door, not at China's."

In the autumn of 1899 many altercations occurred in Shantung Province between native Christians and Chinese inhabitants. Yuan Shih-kai was then transferred as Governor to Shantung, but possibly this move came too late to prevent the international catastrophe. The Big Sword Society, in combination with the Fists of Righteous Harmony, was responsible for a crop of new riots and massacres. Serious trouble also broke out in other provinces, so for instance, in Shasi (Hupeh), where nothing was spared, not even the modern Chinese institutions. The Customs House, the Commissioner of Customs' residence, the China Merchants property, the Hai-kwan Bank, Jardine Matheson Co.'s property, the Japanese Consulate, etc. were destroyed. Riots also occurred in Chihli, in central Szechuan, in Foochow, in Kwangsi, in Yunnanfu,—all anti-foreign and anti-Christian—the terrible outbreaks in Paotingfu and the Kienning riots. In Peking itself the first unmistakeable hints of what was brewing could already be observed in September, 1898. At that time, 10,000 Kansu troops were stationed in the Capital. The foreign representatives, stirred by incessant reports of riots all over the country, demanded in 1899 the removal of the Kansu troops from Peking and claimed the need for legation guards. These two points may be considered the beginning of international complications with China. However, Europe was not able to read correctly the signs of what was to come. It was generally believed that the unrest in China was representing incipient riots against Christianity and as such a passing phase only.

It is not intended to deal here *in extenso* with the progress and the results of the Boxer Rebellion. On this historical event diverse reliable sources are available for study. The march from Taku to Tientsin, the sundry attempts to relieve the besieged Legations at Peking and the final flight of the Empress Dowager and the entire court to the outlying northwestern provinces are common knowledge.

The Powers presented, after Peking had been relieved and occupied by the allied troops, demands consisting of twelve articles which had to be accepted by China in their entirety. The terms are embodied in detail in the Peace Protocol of September 7, 1901. Amongst other conditions an indemnity was agreed upon, amounting to 450 million Haikwan taels, plus interest at the rate of 4% per annum, redeemable within 39 years. The said indemnity, being secured on the Customs revenues of China, was disbursed to the Powers concerned according to a key clearly itemised in the Protocol.

The United States of American was the first country to return to China the larger portion of what had been paid to her by way of indemnity. This was done in 1911, when it was decided to employ the funds for the higher education of Chinese students on a well-organised scheme. After the World War most of the other nations followed suit by agreeing to the remission of the Boxer instalments still due to them, but making it a condition to use the funds for cultural and educational purposes. This arrangement has been strictly carried out up to the present.

The event of the Boxer Rebellion is a pivotal point in Chinese history. As stated above, the root causes were not solely Chinese, but largely foreign. Unfortunately, China on her part failed to settle all differences on an equitable basis and make sincere attempts to preserve international harmony. The savage attack on all Legations and on all foreigners in China was instigated by the Manchu princes, who thereby rendered a distinct disservice to their country. The Boxer War was the forerunner of the fall of the Manchu House. But it also became the starting point for reforms in China. And in this respect distinct good was achieved in this country. Its influence on foreign trade was undeniable and clearly discernible.

The First Decade of the Twentieth Century

The first ten years of the new century are of paramount historical importance and interest, for they represent the span of time which elapsed between the suppression of the Boxer Rebellion and the overthrow of the Empire. As the Customs Decennial Reviews always begin with '2' and extend to the year whose last figure is '1', it is best to co-ordinate our narrative to the period dealt with by the Customs Service. This means that commercial happenings and characteristics will be described here as far as they pertain to the decade 1902-1911, both inclusive.

Three important factors stood out during this period: (1) extensive railway building; (2) the opening of Manchuria following the Russo-Japanese War; (3) the emergence of Japan to great commercial prominence.

In 1895 China possessed no railways; by 1911 she owned a railway net aggregating over 5,000 miles in length. The following lines were opened to through-traffic during the decade:—

	Length in Kilometers
1902: Chinese Eastern Railway;	2,820
1904: Tsingtao-Tsinanfu Railway;	453
1905: Peking-Hankow	1,314
1907: Peking-Mukden	478
1908: Nanking-Shanghai	327
1909: Peking-Kalgan-Suiyuan	872
1909: Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo	286
1910: Kaifeng-Honan	184
1910: Yunnan	646
1911: Canton-Kowloon	143
1912: Tientsin-Pukow	1,105

The Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5 was responsible for the actual opening of Manchuria to foreign trade. During the decade under review 12 new foreign ports were opened to international trade; and of these 10 were situated in Manchuria. This step had a most salutory effect on the rapid growth of Manchurian exports.

As a result of Japan's decisive victory over Russia in Manchuria, her reputation as an important Power was very much enhanced. Thousands of Chinese students flocked to Japan to learn and copy the methods whereby the dreaded Russian collossus had been felled. Japanese goods became popular in China and trade increased rapidly. Her percentage of the total trade during the decade expanded from 11 to 16½%, while Japanese shipping increased from 2 million tons to well over 5½ million tons, representing 22% of the whole.*

The enlargement of the quantity of cotton piece goods brought into China during the period under review was noteworthy, for the average annual number of pieces rose from 16 to 22½ million. The year 1905 witnessed the importation of 35 million pieces of cotton fabrics; while this constituted a permanent record, it was abnormal and was prompted by military needs during the Russo-Japanese War. Cotton yarn divulged a rise of about 40%, while the ingress of towels and handkerchiefs nearly doubled. Already then the successful competition of Japanese made cotton products was clearly visible. In 1905 the total value of all cotton goods imported into China represented a value of 180 million Haikwan taels, or 40% of China's total imports of all classes of commodities.

*See Chinese Maritime Customs "Decennial Reports" 1922/31, fol. 156.

The opium trade for the decade also showed an increase. Though the import remained steady at about 50,000 piculs during the first eight years, the British Government entered into sundry agreements with China providing for the gradual restriction of opium imports from India, with the aim of total extinction by 1917. The said agreement, concluded in 1911, stipulated total cessation of supplies from abroad, and simultaneously also discontinuation of cultivation of the poppy within the boundaries of China. By 1911 the quantity of opium brought into the country had declined to 28,000 piculs. However, due to an augmentation in price, the value of that opium was responsible for a higher percentage: whereas in 1907 opium imports represented 7% of the total, its value had risen in 1910-11 to an average of 11% of China's entire import trade.

Partly as a consequence of the Russo-Japanese War in 1905, and partly owing to railway construction, there was a considerable import of metals into China. This particular decade was characterised by the establishment of provincial mints and by the coining of excessive quantities of 1-cent copper pieces. The output was so prolific that by 1908 all the copper mints had to cease operation owing to an over-production and consequent depreciation of the copper cent. In general, it could be observed that the buying power of the people had increased, as is evidenced by the rapid increase in the use of cigarettes and kerosene. The average annual importation of the latter commodity aggregated about 20 million gallons during the preceding decade; in the course of the period under review it advanced to 78 million gallons.

Another remarkable factor, also pointing towards China's enhanced buying power and better living conditions, was the large quantity of foreign food stuffs brought into the country. This is remarkable inasmuch as only some two generations previously officials used to boast of the fact that China required nothing foreign. In 1907, for instance, the import of flour, sugar and fishery products alone, amounted to over 20% of the country's total imports.

Regarding exports, Mr. T. R. Banister in his "Synopsis of External Trade" points out that, whereas in 1891 about 67% of all Chinese exports were attributable to silk and tea, in 1901 nearly 47%, and the proportion had fallen by 1911 to 35½%, notwithstanding the fact that the silk trade was of itself half as valuable again in 1911 as in 1901. This signifies that the export of miscellaneous products was expanding at a very fast rate. The quantity of tea shipped out remained remarkably steady which aggregated 1½ million piculs per annum. But its price showed a distinct tendency to rise. By far the best customer for tea was Russia, while ground was constantly being lost as regards British purchases of China teas. While in the previous decade 16% of all teas imported into Great Britain came from China, the ratio had fallen to 3% only on the average during the latter half of the present decade. The demand from foreign countries for silk waste and cocoons increased rapidly; besides, pongee silk, formerly unknown, also made rapid strides. Therefore it is not to be wondered at that the total value of silk and silk products of all kinds increased more than 60% as compared with the previous decade.

The first decade of the current century shows the commencement of export trade from China—principally Manchuria—of beans and beancake. Hitherto the egress of these commodities was negligible, but thenceforth purchases by foreign countries grew by leaps and bounds to an extent that the total value of soya beans and bean products (cake and oil) were placed at the top of the list of exports from China. It was only in 1908 that a trial shipment of beans and beanoil was made to England, where soap manufacturers found that the new article was an excellent substitute for cotton and linsed. Three years later the outward shipment of beans and bean-pro-

ducts from China represented a total value of 54 million taels, or more than one-eighth of the total value of the country's exports. This development was largely due to the opening of Manchuria to foreign trade and to the development of railways there.

Other export articles also showed minor increases in their values. Hides, skins, furs, raw cotton, seeds, vegetable oil, groundnuts, etc., were falling into this category. There was a direct connection between the outward shipments of seeds and vegetable oils on the one hand, and the importation of kerosene into China on the other hand. In the same measure as prices for seeds and seed-oils rose on the world's markets, the Chinese were induced to substitute the vegetable oils hitherto used for lighting purposes by cheaper mineral oils bought from abroad.

The same period was noted for the beginning of the export of eggs and egg-products which, while small at first, developed later on to a formidable volume. Cotton piece goods also proved capable of being sold abroad. The development of miscellaneous exports during the first decade of the twentieth century was largely stimulated by the inauguration of railways in China which made access to many interior marts possible.

Silver exchange during the period was comparatively steady, as is evidenced by the following high and low quotations in shillings and pence on Shanghai tael for the years 1901 to 1911 inclusive:

	High	*Low*
1901	2/10½	2/5
1902	2/6 ½	2/1¾
1903	2/7 ¼	2/1⅝
1904	2/8 ¾	2/3⅞
1905	2/11	2/6⅛
1906	3/2	2/9½
1907	3/0	2/4⅝
1908	2/7	2/2⅝
1909	2/5 ¼	2/3½
1910	2/6 ⅝	2/3½
1911	2/5 ⅞	2/4

Shipping showed a considerable expansion, for the tonnage entered and cleared during the decade more than doubled, registering at about 25 million tons. The British and German flags declined somewhat, but Japanese tonnage increased up to 22% of the total.

Regarding the distribution of foreign trade there were definite changes in its composition. While the direct British share remained constant, that of Hongkong declined considerably, being less than 30% by 1911. By this time the total British share in China's trade had for the first time in probably a century fallen to below one-half. Apart from a boom in 1905 America's trade with China remained in its same relative position as before; but direct commerce with the Continent of Europe showed a considerable increase, especially with Germany. Japan's share in China's international trade increased during the decade from 11 to 16½%.

Industrial enterprises developed normally during the period under review, but towards the close their number and extent were still very small in proportion to the area and population of the country. By 1911 it was estimated that there were 832,300 spindles and 2,100 looms at work in the new cotton industry of the country. Besides, engineering works, soap factories, flour mills, oil plants, cigarette and match factories, etc. began to flourish.

When the decade closed China had ceased to be an empire. The overthrow of the Manchus led to the establishment of a republican form of Government.

1912-1921

In contradistinction to the preceding decade, the period from 1912 to 1921 was distinguished by impediments to the expansion of international commerce. The revolution and subsequent change of the form of government in China naturally was accompanied by serious fighting, resulting in the dislocation of foreign and internal trade. The year 1912 was adopted as "the first year of the Republic". In 1913 a second revolution broke out in the country, and this was followed by the commencement of the World War. At that time China was only beginning its industrial life, so that

she could not get much profit from the sale of industrial products to the European belligerents. The export of her raw produce did take place, but due to shortage of ships its total volume remained within moderate limits.

Following the conclusion of peace in Europe there were two years of boom. But that condition really represented the hectic overworking of the economic machinery of the entire world in a general endeavour to restore pre-war conditions of prosperity. The attempt was apparently overdone, for the inevitable reaction brought in its wake a fearful depression, the effects of which hit China severely.

But China's woes did not end here. Aside from the extensive fighting during the 1912 and 1913 revolutions, civil war broke out following the death of Yuan Shih-kai in 1916. The internecine strife within China's borders continued intermittently until 1930. During this lengthy period there was progressive disintegration of China's political structure, and a marked deterioration of order, security and law. During the decade 1912-1921 the most violent fluctuations in the price of silver took place striking at the root of China's currency system.

The world's silver markets witnessed such price fluctuations that it is worth while to record them here. Quotations are given in U.S. cents, because during the World War the English pound sterling was dislocated.

	High	*Low*		*High*	*Low*
	in cents			*in cents*	
1912	65625	55250	1917	116500	73125
1913	65125	58000	1918	101937	88937
1914	60875	49000	1919	138250	101375
1915	58000	47750	1920	137875	60375
1916	79125	57250	1921	73813	53188

Rates of exchange for cable transfer in terms of pound sterling against the Shanghai tael showed correspondingly wide fluctuations, as is evidenced by the following official quotations:—

	High	*Low*		*High*	*Low*
1912	2/10.7 /16	2/5.13/16	1917	4/10½	3/3½
1913	2/10.11/16	2/6¾	1918	5/7	4/2½
1914	2/7⅝	2/1⅞	1919	7/10	4/6
1915	2/7¾	2/2¾	1920	9/3	3/11
1916	3/6½	2/6⅝	1921	4/1½	2/11

It can well be imagined how very detrimental to trade such stupendous fluctuations were. In fact, they formed the rocks on which many a firm stranded. Let us take as an instance the highest quotation for 1920, namely 9 shillings and 3 pence per Shanghai tael and compare it with the lowest rate of the same year, namely 3 shillings and 11 pence, in order to be able to appreciate the havoc wrought by the vicissitudes of the Shanghai exchange market. That in spite of such stupendous obstacles the foreign commerce of China at times flourished proves conclusively that its roots were deep and secure.

By 1921 the value of the country's total trade aggregated 1,500 million taels, an increase of 77½% when compared with the results of 1911. Imports increased by 92½%, while export values rose to the extent of 60%. However, the rise was due much more to the changes in the relative value of gold to silver (in terms of the latter commodity) than to an increase in volume. If we judge the position by quantities imported, we arrive at a result of about 6% increase as compared with the pre-war year of 1913.

As regards notable changes in the import list, the item calling for special comment is opium which actually disappeared from the enumeration altogether. In accordance with international agreements the legal trade in opium ceased on March 31, 1917. While fluctuating wildly, the import of cotton piece goods averaged 23 million pieces a year during the decade as against 22 million pieces for the previous ten-year term. In this line a notable change in the direction of trade was discernible, for during the decade Japanese piece goods, especially the cheaper grades, successfully replaced the supply which Great Britain had hitherto held in the Chinese markets.

The ingress of cotton yarn was visibly reduced, partly owing to this article having by now been manufactured within the country.

Leaving aside the import of staple articles, as cottons, woollens, metals and opium, a visible rise in the value of all other articles was clearly noticeable. The entry into China of these so-called Sundries accounted for 45% of the country's total commerce in 1901; it rose to 52% in 1911 and further to 67% in 1921. The more important items were rice, sugar, sea-food, kerosene, cigarettes and machinery. Rice varied a good deal and faded away almost to nothing during the years 1919-20, a period of world-shortage of cereals, in which China turned to be an exporter of wheat and wheat flour, etc.* By 1918 sugar rose to about 10% of the total value of merchandise bought by China. The cessation of the War was accompanied by a boom period which also reached the shores of China. Between 1919 and 1921 stupendous values of industrial machinery were acquired from abroad, mainly for the textile and the flour-milling industries. Unfortunately those purchases were effected at top prices; besides, in many instances, Chinese industrialists neglected to fix the rate of the exchange for such orders, and when they were finally forced to do so, the value of silver had declined to such an extent that the cost of the machinery was doubled and even trebbled when compared with original calculations. This factor naturally formed a strong obstacle to the development of local industries and to their ability to successfully meet foreign competition. By 1921 China owned 70 cotton mills with two million spindles and 14,000 looms; besides there were 125 flour mills in the country.

The expansion of exports during the decade under review was more materially real. There was one notable exception—tea. Until 1916 China's tea exports remained at the levels of the preceding decade, namely 1½ million piculs. The Russian revolution in 1917 caused a slump, and from 1918 Bolshevik control kept China teas out of the Russian market. In the course of the War restrictions for imports of tea were instituted by Great Britain, and after 1919 preferential treatment was accorded tea producers within the British empire, much to the detriment of China's tea industry. The average quantity of tea exported during the last four years of the decade was 450,000 piculs per annum only, representing barely 2½% of the total exports.

China's silk exports, though continuing fairly satisfactory, fell somewhat during the decade. The annual average proportion for the 1902-11 period constituted about 30% of total exports; during the ten years from 1912 to 1921 it declined to about 23%. In 1905 China had already lost her supremacy in the American silk market to Japan, though China silk was then still leading in Europe. In Japan scientific improvements were constantly sought and furthered by the authorities. In China, unfortunately, the system of production showed up badly. One of the causes for the deterioration was the fact that, whereas formerly the farmer reeled the cocoons himself, he now sold them to middlemen for ultimate delivery to filatures, or else for export abroad. The merchant buying from the farmers were merely brokers and as such not particularly interested in the quality of cocoons, provided they could re-sell them at a profit. In this manner complaints about the quality of Chinese cocoons became common and it was said that it now took twice the quantity of cocoons to produce the same amount of raw silk. Somewhat late in the day the Chinese authorities recognised the need for control and guidance. In 1922 a Silk Testing House began to function at Shanghai, but meanwhile serious damage to the trade had been done. Towards the close of the decade (in 1921) the production of steam-filature silk began

*See "Synopsis of External Trade, 1882-1931" by T. R. Banister, fol. 161.

to increase by about 12%, while cocoons, waste silk and silk manufactures grew even larger in value, the last mentioned to the extent of a 50% rise. The total value of silks exported in 1921 amounted to about 150 million taels.

But it was neither tea nor silk which accounted for the rise in Chinese exports. From 1915 to 1919 China was called upon to ship out huge quantities of bean and vegetable oils, as fats were very much in demand during the Great War in Europe. In 1921 heavy consignments of egg products went forth and even flour and wheat were exported from China. Due to lack of shipping space heavier shipments of seeds and oils from this country had to be curtailed, but the volume of export quantities was nevertheless formidable. Even coal from China was in demand abroad. Other commodities, like beans, raw cotton, sheep's and camel's wool, goat skins and even pig iron were supplied by China to foreign buyers.

In this decade falls the rapid rise of modern Chinese commercial banks. Most of these developed satisfactorily and succeeded in replacing the functions of the old-style "native banks."

It was only natural that owing to the World War shipping fell off considerably and in 1918 tonnage entered from and cleared to foreign ports was ten million tons below the 1913 level, namely 19 million tons. By 1912 shipping tounage rose to 32 million tons. Upon the outbreak of the War, German shipping disappeared altogether, while Japanese tonnage showed rapid gain accounting for 39% of the total in 1918. Though British shipping displayed great powers of recovery, it failed to overtake Japanese tonnage until the succeeding decade. In 1920 American tonnage reached 11% of China's total shipping. Towards the close of the War rates advanced to unheard-of heights, being quoted at £50 per ton from Shanghai to London and U.S.$70 across the Pacific as compared with £2 and U.S.$5 respectively prevailing in 1913.

Regarding the direction of China's foreign commerce Hongkong's share declined by 1920 to only 22%, as compared with over 40% in 1903. The United States' participation, however, doubled from 8½% in the beginning of the decade to 17% at its end. Japan gained a strong foothold, and by 1918 she could claim 38% of China's international trade. Yet the sudden advance could not be maintained later on. German trade, in common with most Continental countries' share was very much reduced, if not altogether vanished.

Opium

The second decade of the twentieth century saw the official prohibition relative to the further importation of opium into China, combined with the interdiction of the growing of the poppy within the country. It needs no emphasizing that opium left its clear marks of misery, desolation, illness, war, ruin and crime on the structure of the country. Originally, foreign adventurers brought the drug into China and fostered it on an unwary populace. And when the authorities attempted to intervene, they were challenged to fight wars with disastrous results to themselves. That the ingress of opium was tantamount to draining the country's capital is self-evident.

While world progress and world opinion forced the issue of abolishing the opium evil in China, the underworld refused to be beaten by official decrees. Smuggling on a large scale continued for many years after 1917, and besides opium derivates, notably morphia, were offered for sale throughout the country, finding many adherents. Finally, in many outlying districts of the country poppy cultivation on a large scale was proceeding, often with the full connivance of government officials, principally militarists. Civic corporations, missionaries and the League of Nations endeavoured to reduce the opium and morphia

evil in China. The Government itself did much to discourage and finally erradicate the drug habit. Special hospitals were erected by the authorities where opium smokers were to be cured. Patients, after being discharged, when later on found relapsing into the opium habit, were to be shot. Nevertheless it could not be said that China, by the end of 1937, succeeded in completely getting rid of opium smokers and morphia fiends. Far from this; for by then the country still harboured a very large army of opium smokers and drug addicts, much to the detriment of its progress and standing.

The sinister role played by opium is important and of sufficient interest to be analysed here. Learning from Chinese litera ture the poppy was apparently unknown to the Chinese botanist previous to the T'ang dynasty, but during the first half of the eighth century mention of its existence was made by Chinese writers. At that time the Arabs had been trading with China for decades, and it was that nation which brought the seeds there. In A.D. 973 the poppy's medicinal value is described in old Chinese chronicles. In the twelfth century the juice of the capsules was turned into opium in China, but the drug was used entirely for curing diarrhoea and dysentry. Writers in the fourteenth century say that "though its effects are quick, great care must be taken in using it, because it kills like a knife." Meanwhile millions of human beings have been killed by the use of the drug, some by swallowing large quantities with the object of committing suicide, but the majority by regularly smoking it, thereby hastening the termination of their lives. The word "Opium" is of Greek origin, while the Chinese name for it is "Ya-pien".*

The habit of opium-smoking followed that of smoking tobacco. The Spanish, after their occupation of the Philippine Islands in 1543, made their initial attempt to trade with China in 1575; from then onward the Chinese were left to develop trade between Manila and China. By way of the Philippines the American narcotic, tobacco, was brought to Amoy and thence to Formosa. The last of the Ming emperors interdicted tobacco-smoking in his country. But his, as well as many other edicts issued in future, were not obeyed.

Formosa was an island containing swamps and jungle, where malaria was rampant. The Dutch controlled Formosa's trade from 1624 to 1662, and it is probable that they introduced there the practice of smoking mixed tobacco and opium, a habit which was then in vogue in Java for curing dysentery and cholera. From Formosa the habit spread to the mainland through Amoy. In 1683 Formosa was conquered under Emperor Kang Hsi, who issued edicts against the opium evil, but these were not obeyed. The first prohibitory edict, making the sale of opium, as well as the establishment of opium-smoking divans a crime, was decreed by his successor, Emperor Yung Cheng in 1729.

At that time the importation of foreign opium amounted to 200 chests a year, and the purveyors were Portuguese trading from Goa; and no other nation was interested in opium trade until 1773. British private merchants followed suit until 1781, when the East India Company took over the trade. In the forty years up to 1767 the inflow of opium from abroad increased gradually to 1,000 chests per year. Towards the last three decades of the eighteenth century opium was valued in China at 50 taels a picul, and the import duty thereon was 3 taels, or 6 per cent. By 1790 the quantity of imported opium had increased to over 4,000 chests. The evils of the drug being clearly visible, an Imperial Edict was issued in 1800 prohibiting the import of the foreign drug and imposing heavy penalties on smoking it; simultaneously the cultivation of the poppy was interdicted. Thus opium became contraband

*For a full account of Opium in China see H. B. Morse's admirable work "The Trade and Administration of China", Shanghai, 1913, Chapter XI, from which much of my information is derived.

in China, but organised smuggling was carried on through secret arrangements between importers and the officials at Canton and elsewhere along the coast.

While the emperor had prohibited the trade, his official representatives continued to sanction it in consideration of value received by them. As H. B. Morse describes it:

"The irregular dues levied over and above the official tariff were already heavy, but when it became necessary to pay for connivance in addition to the payments demanded for complaisance, they became heavier; and they were distributed between the officials, Hoppo, Viceroy, Governor, Treasurer, so on down the list, not as bribes in one payment to secure that eyes should be judiciously shut, but as dues levied on each chest divided in proper proportion to each official. As the trade was prohibited, the dues received could not be included in the regular reports of revenue collected, and the regular New Year's gratifications sent in accordance with custom to the Ministers of State and the officials of the Court at Peking—heavier because of the greater amount of *lucrum*, attaching to the provincial posts—had no peculiar odour attaching to them to betray their origin; it was therefore to the interest of the officials concerned, below the emperor and except an occasional honest statesman, that the prohibition should be enacted and that the traffic should go on."

Naturally the ever-growing import of foreign opium constituted a heavy drain on the silver resources of China. While the outflow to India unquestionably was heavy, it was not so large as official statements would indicate, namely, 10 million taels a year for the decade ending 1839. The emperor sent Viceroy Lin Tse-hsü to Canton to establish there a system of absolute prohibition for opium. As will be recalled, his action in destroying 22,000 chests of opium brought on the war of 1841.

The laudable intentions of the emperor were nullified by the acts of corrupt officials. In 1812 Li Hung-pin was Viceroy at Canton. The Chinese cruisers appointed by him to prevent smuggling received presents of 36,000 taels a month, in return for which they permitted the trade to continue unhindered. In 1832 Viceroy Lu Kwun discontinued the use of anti-smuggling vessels, as corruption was too deep-seated to be eradicated. In 1837 Viceroy Teng Ting-chen again placed vessels to watch the contraband trade. However, the colonel in command formed a plan for his own benefit. For every ten thousand chests of opium permitted to pass he obtained several hundred chests. These were reported as captures. He even used the prevention vessels to carry opium for the importer. Finally he was rewarded with the rank of brigade-general and a peacock feather. All his men received money, and the import of opium grew to 40,000 or 50,000 chests.*

The ravages caused by the Taiping Rebellion during the decade of 1850 to 1860 brought about an increase in opium-smoking. In 1850 the annual import aggregated 50,000 chests, while ten years later it had grown to 60,000 chests. The treaty concluded in 1858 as a result of the second war left the opium problem still unsolved, just as it had been done by the treaty of 1842. However, the new import tariff of 1858 did include a rate for opium imported, namely 30 taels a picul, payable at the port of entry. It could only be carried into the interior by Chinese as their property. In 1876 it was agreed in the Chefoo Agreement that inland taxation (likin) on the drug should be collected simultaneously with the import duty by the imperial —and not by the provincial—authorities. By an additional Article signed in 1885 it was made effective that the amount of likin should be fixed at 80 taels a picul, making a total of 110 taels a picul, payable to the Government.

In 1879, the recorded import of opium reached nearly 83,000 piculs, but this large figure was mainly due to preventative service against smuggling. But it must not be overlooked that China herself grew the poppy plant and produced opium in quantities, the size of which will never be known. It ought to be considered that opium was a commodity of high value and small bulk, subject to heavy taxation in China. Therefore it avoided the general trade routes, being transported instead by armed bands over infrequented mountain

*See "Chinese Currency" by J. Edkins, (Shanghai, 1901) fol. 61.

path. The coastal provinces consumed mostly imported opium, namely Kwangtung, Fukien, Chekiang, Kiangsu, Shantung, Chihli and Manchuria. The Yangtze provinces, namely Hunan, Hupeh, Kiangsi and Anhwei, consumed partly imported and partly homegrown opium. The interior provinces of Honan, Shansi, Shensi, Kansu, Szechuen, Yunnan, Kweichow and Kwangsi, were large producers of the drug. H. B. Morse estimates that by 1906 the output there amounted to 323,000 piculs a year which, together with the products of other provinces, reached an annual total production or 376,000 piculs.

Parallel with the evil of opium-smoking the habit of having morphia injected or the administration of anti-opium pills containing the alkaloid. The first record of importing morphia dates back to 1892 only, when the Customs report recorded an influx of 15,761 ounces. Quantities grew from year to year, reaching 195,000 ounces in 1902. Up to the beginning of the next year morphia was subject to a 5% import duty *ad valorem,* but thereafter a prohibitory tax of three taels per ounce (or 200%) was charged. As a result of this change the quantity brought in during 1903 declined to 106,148 ounces. In 1904 it dropped (officially) to 128 ounces, in order to diminish further to 54 ounces in 1905. The Customs statistics for 1911 revealed an ingress of only 501 ounces of morphia for medicinal purposes. Actually huge quantities entered the country illegally through the instrumentality of organised—mostly foreign—bands of international smuggler-rings. Confiscation of the drug according to law and very severe punishment failed to dampen the ardour of the nefarious fraternity. For peddling morphia, for manufacturing or selling 'red pils' China decreed the death sentence in about 1935. As a matter of fact, various offenders were executed (chiefly at Peiping) but the illegal traffic went on unabated. The authorities were much handicapped in their endeavours, owing to the fact that chief offenders were citizens of nations not subject to the laws of China.

Many attempts were made by China to eradicate opium by abolishing the importation and use of the drug. These proved mainly nugatory owing to the greed of the mandarins who were directly interested in the illegally obtained revenues. In 1881 Li Hung-chang once more attempted to stop the traffic, but the movement failed because he was embarrassed by the fact that the home production of opium could not be checked. The end of the Boxer Rebellion was responsible for many reforms in China. One of them aimed at the eradication of the opium evil; and this time the Occident recognised the need of helping China in her endeavours.

On November 21, 1906, an imperial edict was issued, providing that within ten years all areas then planting poppy should by instalments reduce its cultivation. All smokers were to take out licences; restrictions were to be placed on the sale of opium appliances; smoking was absolutely to be prohibited to all members of the government service and foreign imports of the drug should be gradually stopped within a period of ten years. Great Britain, on behalf of India, agreed to the new terms, provided China could show after three years that she had made effective her own reduction in the acreage of opium cultivation. On May 8, 1911, she signed an agreement with China wherely continued co-operation between the two countries was assured. By that time the import into China of Indian opium had been reduced to 5,100 chests for each of the years 1908-09-10. In 1911 it was resolved that the tax on Indian opium should be increased from 110 taels a picul to 350 taels; but simultaneously the Chinese Government was to levy an equivalent excise tax on all native opium.

A further agreement was signed on January 23, 1912, at the second interna-

tional conference at the Hague. It was agreed:—

"That the Powers should enact effective laws or regulations for the control of the production and distribution of raw opium;

"That they should take measures for the gradual and effective suppression and the manufacture of, internal trade in, and use of prepared opium, and should prohibit its import and export;

"That they should pass laws to control the trade in and use of morphia, cocaine, and their respective salts; and

"That they should co-operate in preventing the smuggling of these drugs into and from China."

The numerous civil wars which China had to witness between 1912 and 1930 made it, of course, extremely difficult, to carefully watch the illcit trade in foreign opium. And still less of the poppy were the officials of the Central Government able to control the growth in certain interior provinces, especially as frequently the militarists were directly interested in profits derived from the traffic. Since then the League of Nations in Geneva has taken a deep interest in the suppression of opium and its derivates and it is hoped that within a reasonably short period China will be able to break the fetters which have held millions of her citizens for centuries past.

The following table shows the quantities of opium officially imported into China Proper, until 1917 when imports were to cease altogether.

Imports of Opium into Treaty Ports and Hongkong

Year	*Treaty Ports of China Piculs.*	*Hongkong* Piculs.*
1882	65,709.60	85,565.00
1883	67,405.14	94.036.00
1884	67,181.21	86,163.00
1885	66,645.13	90,329.00
1886	67,787.73	96,164.00
1887	74,349.98	89,369.00
1888	82,401.55	88,830.00
1889	76,040.59	90,193.00
1890	76,636.03	86,629.00
1891	77,226.86	87,262.00
1892	70,928.95	83,235.00
1893	67,912.24	63,965.00
1894	63,051.24	66,773.00
1895	51,525.00	56,555.00
1896	48,930.00	52,859.00
1897	49,217.00	53,576.00
1898	49,785.00	——
1899	59,100.00	——
1900	42,201.00	——
1901	49,466.00	——
1902	50,801.00	——
1903	58,478.00	——
1904	54,766.00	——
1905	51,890.00	——
1906	54,225.00	——
1907	54,475.00	——
1908	48,347.00	——
1909	48,917.00	——
1910	35,358.00	——
1911	27,808.00	——
1912	21,930.47	——
1913	18,137.59	——
1914	7,484.09	——
1915	4,447.30	——
1916	1,498.18	——
1917	1,071.94	——

*These figures are taken from the Indian Statistics of Exports to Hongkong and Treaty Ports.

The Decade 1922-1931

During the period distinct progress has been made as far as the cultural advancement of China is concerned. But political events—and especially their influence on trade and industry—were distinctly adverse to the general development of the country's faculties. Incessant internecine strife ravaged China, causing disintegration of the social structure. One can safely assert that until 1927, when the National Government was established at Nanking, there was not even a semblance of a central authority. But even thereafter, and until 1930, the new Nanking Government had to fight for more than three years to assert its authority. During this period large regions in South China and in the Yangtze Valley turned communistic, opposing the Government actively until 1937. Some of the Northern provinces were desolated to such an extent by long military occupation that poverty took the place of former modest prosperity; famine became immin-

ent and economic life ebbed to its lowest level. Apart from extended internal quarrels disputes with foreign nations occurred during the period. Following the shooting of students by the Shanghai police on May 30, 1925, a serious boycott of British goods was proclaimed, to be followed a few years later by similar measures against Japan.

In face of such unfavourable circumstances China nevertheless made noticeable progress in various directions. The most important advance, representing a re-gaining of sovereign rights, was accomplished when China, in January of 1929, recovered the right of tariff autonomy. From then onward she was free to levy an import tax on foreign products in the manner best suited to her fiscal needs as well as to the encouragement of local industries.

It may be recalled that in 1922 the ex-German Leased Territory at Kiaochow was restored to China. In 1927 she took over the British Concession at Hankow and three years later the Naval Station at Weihaiwei. Speaking about general progress achieved by the country in the course of the decade 1922-31 Mr. Banister s statement on the situation is worth quoting here.*

> "Trade in China has flourished and developed whenever and wherever possible. Thanks to the patience, tenacity, and industry of her common people, and to the shrewdness and enterprise of her merchants, every lull in the political storms of the period has been seized to recuperate and restore. every opportunity has been taken to develop and progress. None who has seen the roads built in the last 10 years, the motor services organised, the number of electric light plants and waterworks installed in even small provincial towns, the erection of factories, department stores, schools, colleges, and steel and concrete buildings of all kinds, everywhere, can doubt that in all areas where life and property are reasonably secure, China is becoming modernised at a rapid rate, and is economically better off and better equipped than ever before."

In spite of numerous adverse conditions China's international commerce rose considerably when comparing total values in local money as these stood at the beginning and at the close of the term. As imports from abroad rose to the extent of 58%, while exports increased by 51%, one ought to take account of the heavy fall of silver and exchange, in terms of which Customs revenue figures were then quoted. The total value of China's international commerce in 1931 was ten times as large as that of 1891. The composition of China's foreign trade changed considerably; for instance, a distinct decline of the cotton-goods trade was discernible, which by 1931 did not even represent 8½% of the total imports. This was mainly to be ascribed to the vigorous development of the cotton industry within the country. Although the average ingress of cotton piece goods still displayed a large total (namely 21½ million pieces compared with 23 million for the preceding period), the heavy decline occurred towards the close, for in 1931 the total was represented by only 12 million pieces. Still more striking was the declining tendency in the cotton yarn line. The import of yarn during the decade was less than half a million piculs per annum, against two million piculs as averagely imported in every year of the preceding period. After 1931 China became often an exporter of cotton yarn.

A marked revival occurred during the decade in the import of woolens and also for the new textiles of pure and mixed artificial silks. Distinct advances in volume and value were recorded in connection with imports of sugar, kerosene oil, metals and machinery and paper. There was also a revival in the import of wheat and wheat flour; these two commodities in 1931 accounted for eight per cent. of the country's total imports. Another article of consequence was raw cotton which was imported in 1931 to the extent of 4½ million piculs, constituting about 12½% of China's total import trade. The ingress of cigarettes declined considerably, but on the other hand tobacco leaf was bought abroad in quantities as large as five times the amount in the previous decade. The change was due to the large-scale manufacture of cigarettes in China, since high import tariffs rendered effective protection to the young industry.

*See "Synopsis of External Trade, 1882-1931", by T. R. Banister, fol. 165.

Other "Sundries" also divulged advances in value, especially those claiming modern tendencies, as motor vehicles, gasoline, electrical equipment, fertilisers and chemicals. In view of the fact that China is an overwhelmingly agricultural country a striking fact which should give the authorities much food for thought, was the need for importing into China foreign food stuffs to the extent of about 25% of her total imports.

Regarding exports it is noteworthy that the silk and tea trade of China declined in proportion to China's total exports, for in 1931 the former "Sundries" formed 82½% of the country's total exports. Although in 1925 the outward shipment of brick tea to Russia was resumed and that of green teas—mainly to North Africa—expanded considerably, the sale of black tea to foreign countries fell off to an alarming extent. As concerns silk it can be stated with satisfaction that, at least until 1929, its export was active, showing an increase of about 50% when compared with the previous decade; but its growth did not compare favourably with that of other important commodities.

The period under review was remarkable in connection with the export of beans and bean products from China, mainly Manchuria, which gained premier position, aggregating 45 million piculs by 1929. For the years 1928 to 1931 beans and beancakes amounted to more than 20% of the total value of China's export trade. During the decade the value of beans and bean products more than doubled. A tendency became clearly discernible on the part of foreign importers to buy more beans in their original shape and press the oil abroad instead of buying bean oil in China.

But apart from beans foreign nations bought ever-increasing quantities of oils of various kinds from China, principally peanut oil and wood oil. The last mentioned grew steadily in favour and claimed a monopoly of prodction in China. Sesamum seed never regained its previous high demand, but on the other hand rape seed was shipped out in larger quantities. The export of groundnuts (shelled and unshelled) was, by the close of the decade, by far the most important article; in that year over four million piculs valued at about 28 million taels were shipped abroad. The export of seeds and vegetable oils during the years 1930 and 1931 has accounted for about 12 per cent. of the total export trade.

The same decade witnessed the export of industrial products, notably cotton piece goods (especially during the first six years) and, to a lesser extent, also cotton yarns. The latter was valued for 1931 at 33 million taels. During the period under review the proportionate share of textile products in the total export trade of China rose steadily from 2% to over 8% of the total.*

In 1926 the piece goods position, as far as Shanghai was concerned, stood as follows:—

IMPORTS

	Pieces
European piece goods	5,608,000
Japanese piece goods	7,604,000
American piece goods	33,000
Total	12,651,000

EXPORTS

Chinese piece goods	5,594,000
Japanese piece goods	6,337,000
European piece goods	5,608,000
American piece goods	121,000
Total	17,660,000

The export of piece goods manufactured in Shanghai by Chinese, Japanese and British mills showed constant increases, as is evidenced by the following figures:—

	Pieces
1919	1,697,000
1920	1,884,000
1921	2,393,000
1922	2,822,000
1923	4,132,000
1924	4,656,000
1925	4,620,000
1926	5,694,000

Remarkable development also took place in the egg industry. Many factories

*See "Synopsis of External Trade, 1882-1931", by T. R. Banister, fol. 167.

were opened for grading, freezing and preserving eggs; for the separation and drying, or salting, of the yolk, as well as for the manufacture of egg albumen. The value of eggs and their products exported in 1929 and 1931 was over 50 million taels per annum, representing about 5% of the total exports.

Other industrial products exported are cigarettes. In 1928 a total value of 20 million taels was sent abroad. But since then the export has considerably decreased. Other products of importance were carpets, lace, drawn-thread work, embroideries, fibre hats, artificial silk fabrics. etc. Raw produce continued to figure amongst Chinese exports, but they did not show noteworthy increases; amongst these were raw cotton, hides and skins, furs, sheep's and camels' wool, bristles, coal, ores and minerals.

Speaking of minerals it ought to be pointed out that, whereas China has made much progress industrially mining was scarcely developed. This fact is due to the need of investing large amounts in enterprises which, apart from being handicapped by insufficient means of communications, were frequently at the mercy of either bandits or some inpecunious local warlord. The fact that during the decade under review long-term investments were not secure in the interior mitigated much against the development of mining. Essential conditions for such investments were lacking, notably security of tenure, sanctity of contract, freedom from arbitrary and unforeseen taxation and encouragement (through legislation) for foreign capital.

For silver and exchange the decade 1922-1931 was most disastrous, for record lows were witnessed towards the close of 1931. Within five years silver recorded a drop of 50%. The initiative came from India where it was decided in 1926 to abandon the gold-exchange standard and adopt instead the gold-bullion standard. At the same time India decided to sell surplus silver derived from melted rupee coins. As the largest silver-using country in the world for centuries, India's new policy of unloading silver on the world market precipitated a sudden panic of no small magnitude. Prices fell rapidly due largely because of an over production of the white metal all over the world. Even China, in spite of her record purchases of silver abroad, (638 millions taels' worth during the decade) could not arrest the downward trend of the white metal's world quotations. The following figures are meant to illustrate the severe break in silver prices and Chinese exchange rates:—

	Per std. oz. in pence	*Per fine oz. in U.S.$*	*Official T.T. in Shanghai per tael*
1922	34.13/31	.75403	3s/4 ¼d
1923	31.15/16	.7[illegible]28	3s/1 ⅜d
1924	33.31/32	.74456	3s/3 ⅜d
1925	32. 3/32	.70346	3s/1 ½d
1926	28.11/16	.62873	2s/9.9/16d
1927	26. 1/16	.5[illegible]070	2s/6.7/16d
1928	26¾	.58627	2s/7 ¼d
1929	24.15/32	.53631	2s/4 ½d
1930	17.21/32	.38724	1s/6.1/16d
1931	14.19/32	.31995	1s/4 ½d

In Shipping the British flag still claimed the greatest share, though showing no great increase; Japanese tonnage also remained steady at previous levels. Norwegian and French tonnage increased. Germany also gained, but not to the extent of its pre-war importance. Only Chinese shipping showed a considerable decline: in 1918 it accounted for 24% of the total, while by 1931 it had sunk to merely 9%. During the first years the average tonnage entering Chinese harbours was about 40 million tons a year, but towards the close it rose to 50 millions tons.

In regard to the direction of China's foreign trade there were no momentous changes when compared with the preceding decade. Germany, as she recovered internally from the War, made steady progress in her trade with China. Japan, on the whole, remained stationary. Direct trade with Great Britain came down to a steady level of 8% of the entire foreign commerce of China; but trade with Hongkong showed a further decline and toward the close of the decade stood at 16% of the total. Altogether the British empire could

not claim as much as one-third of China's international commerce.

Balance of China's Foreign Trade

After examining the figures indicating the extent of the commerce carried on between China and foreign countries one will find that almost invariably the balance of trade was unfavourable to China. Theoretically speaking, the difference due by China to other nations ought to have been settled by outward shipments of specie, gold and silver. It will, however, be seen that in spite of adverse trade balances China, throughout decades, was a net-importer of bullion. How can this fact be satisfactorily explained?

The adverse trade balance of this country, as the result of an excess of imports over exports, both in regard to merchandise and bullion, is largely compensated by so-called "invisible exports." The principal item is derived from remittances to China of considerable funds of Chinese emigrants living in foreign countries, mainly in the Malays, Siam, the Philippines, Dutch East Indies, U.S.A., etc. Such sums constitute a formidable total every year and contribute much toward making China at the end of the year a creditor instead of a debtor nation. The ingredients making up the balance of China's foreign payments must at all times remain conjectural. However, the succeeding statement for the year 1936 has been drawn up by myself after mature investigation of China's actual position. Since its publication I have not found a single querry, or difference of opinion, so that I venture to think that the said list based partly on official figures and partly on personal estimates is fairly accurate.

The tabular statement on the balance of China's international payments is followed by an official list, giving the Customs figures relative to the import and export of silver and gold from 1888 to 1937. Before 1888 no record was kept by the Customs Service of the movement of Specie, probably because same was not subject to the payment of duties. As will be noticed until 1931 figures were indicated in terms of Haikwan taels, while from 1932 on they were given in C.G.U. as far as gold is concerned. To record ingress and outflow of gold in terms of silver is fundamentally wrong owing to the tremendous fluctuations in the price of the white metal. Apart from this deficiency it must be considered that large amounts of gold were brought into China in the pockets of travellers and by parcel post. For these reasons the official figures pertaining to the movement of gold require careful consideration and adjustment. Bearing these observations in mind the reader is referred for details to the subjoining table indicating movements of treasure to and from China during the period 1888-1937.

China's Balance of Payments for 1936

Inpayments

(1)	Export of merchandise abroad in 1936		$ 705,741,000
(2)	Adjustment of export values for 1936		50,000,000
(3)	Export of Treasure:—		
	(a) Gold, net	$ 40,620,000	
	(b) Silver, net	249,623,000	
	(c) Silver, smuggled out	30,000,000	
	(d) Gold, smuggled out	10,000,000	
			330,243,000
(4)	Remittances from emigrants abroad		320,000,000
(5)	Foreign religious missions and philanthropy		50,000,000
(6)	Foreign military and naval expenditure		50,000,000
(7)	Foreign diplomatic and consular expenditure		20,000,000
(8)	Foreign shipping in China ports (harbour dues, pilotage, repairs, coal, provisions, etc.)		25,000,000
(9)	Foreign tourists in China		6,000,000
(10)	Foreign securities (Receipts by holders in China of profits, redemptions and interest)		20,000,000
	Total		$1,576,984,000

Outpayments

(11)	Import of merchandise from abroad in 1936		$ 941,545,000
(12)	Smuggling of goods into China in 1936		250,000,000
(13)	Cost of foreign loan service:		
	Customs revenue	$76,700,000	
	Wheat and Cotton Loans	6,500,000	
	Salt revenue	13,358,000	
	Railway loans	10,950,000	
			107,508,000
(14)	Chinese legations, and travellers abroad		5,000,000
(15)	Payments to foreigners for insurance, freight and charterage of		30,000,000
(16)	Chinese students abroad		10,000,000
(17)	Silver shipped abroad (see contra 4 b), but unsold and held for Chinese Government a/c		140,000,000
(18)	Conversion of local into foreign money (flight of capital, investments abroad, etc.)		92,931,000
	Total		$1,576,984,000

Remarks:

It is at all times difficult to present an exact statement depicting China's balance of payments, because statistical material is not available. The bulk of items making up the table consists necessarily of estimates and guesses. However, the foregoing represents the best effort of a close observer.

The following remarks may assist in explaining the nature of certain items:—

(1) Taken from the Customs Returns for 1936 and therefore an actuality.

(2) Is about 7 per cent. of declared export values which are sometimes understated; not so much with the idea of saving in local export dues, but more for helping the importer abroad in eventual attempts to save import dues.

(3) (*a*) and (*b*) are from the Customs Returns; (*c*) and (*d*) are estimates and as such moderate.

(4) Remittances from Chinese emigrants abroad last year were larger than during the past four years, because the world depression showed symptoms of lifting. This item can (and has been) investigated by competent parties.

(5) to (9) call for no special comment and will scarcely meet with opposing views. The one of the six items might be found to be slightly too high, while another one might be considered somewhat low. But, taken together, they form a figure which is likely to be very near reality.

(10) Probably the amount of $20 million is too low. It is an established fact that by now the amount of securities in foreign currencies (be these Chinese or issued by other nations) held by residents of this country is very heavy. Therefore interest collections, combined with capital redemption, is proportionately increasing. Besides, on the whole, 1936 brought a balance of profits from investments and speculation abroad, both as regards stocks or bonds and commodities.

(11) This sum also is derived from the Customs Returns.

(12) The amount under this heading is large, but probably nearer actualities than a lower estimate. During 1936 the "special trade" in North China was flourishing and could not be stopped.

(13) Represents actualities and not estimates.

(14)-(16) Are estimates and as such debateable.

(17) This item signifies the value of silver shipped by the Government to America and Hongkong, where it remains up to now. Since it was not sold, nor pledged, it remains China's property for which no equivalent in any shape has so far been obtained.

(18) Does not represent so much flight of capital, but also investments abroad.

Treasure Movements as Recorded at Maritime Customs Offices, 1888 to 1937.

(000's omitted.)

	Gold		*Silver*	
	Net Import	*Net Export*	*Net Import*	*Net Export*
Year	*Hk. Tls.*	*Hk. Tls.*	*Hk, Tls,*	*Hk, Tls.*
1888	—	1,673	—	1,910
1889	—	1,626	6,005	—
1890	—	1,783	—	3,558
1891	—	3,693	—	3,132
1892	—	7,332	—	4,825
1893	—	7,459	10,804	—
1894	—	12,774	26,387	—
1895	—	6,624	36,685	—
1896	—	8,114	1,720	—
1897	—	8,512	1,642	—
1898	—	7,704	4,722	—
1899	—	7,640	1,271	—
1900	1,202	—	15,442	—
1901	—	6,635	—	6,098
1902	—	9,410	—	13,845
1903	—	—	—	6,045
1904	8,446	—	—	13,610
1905	7,059	—	—	7,196
1906	3,840	—	—	18,678
1907	2,450	—	—	31,208
1908	—	11,518	—	12,267
1909	—	6,821	6,841	—
1910	—	977	21,795	—
1911	1,533	—	38,306	—
1912	7,458	—	19,249	—
1913	—	1,386	35,968	—
1914	—	13,001	—	13,623
1915	—	17,392	—	18,382
1916	11,801	—	—	28,678
1917	8,847	—	—	20,983
1918	—	1,053	23,495	—
1919	41,182	—	53,125	—
1920	—	17,502	92,639	—
1921	—	16,461	32,431	—
1922	4,123	—	39,573	—
1923	—	5,667	67,196	—
1924	—	9,735	26,002	—
1925	—	1,038	62,524	—
1926	—	7,598	53,204	—
1927	—	1,299	65,084	—
1928	6,059	—	106,395	—
1929	—	1,971	105,826	—
1930	—	16,535	67,006	—
1931	—	32,110	45,445	—

Total H.T	*104,000*	*253,043*	*1,066,782*	*204,038*
Net balance T	*(outflow)*	*149,043*	*862,744*	*(ingress)*
		C.G.U.		*Yuan ($)*
1932	—	59,268	—	11,444
1933	—	35,536	—	14,122
1934	—	26,216	—	256,728
1935	—	20,744	—	59,397
1936	—	17,973	—	249,623
1937	—	25,656	—	398,490

Remarks: The figures until 1931 inclusive are indicated in terms of (thousands of) Haikwan taels. As silver fluctuated to an enormous extent during those years, the value of gold movements, given here in terms of silver currency, is not indicative of realities. But the Haikwan taels (@ $1.558) had to be retained as a yardstick.

From 1932 onwards gold was correctly given in terms of Customs Gold Units (@ 60.1866 centigrammes), while silver movements were indicated in silver dollars.

1932—1937

It will be recalled that the entire year 1932 found the whole world with the exception of China still spellbound by the fearful economic depression. The gold reserves held by European countries were then migrating in an alarming pace to the United States and France. The consequences of this movement brought about an intensification of the adverse balance of trade in countries producing mainly raw materials, and a simultaneous aggravation of the industrial depression in countries relying on exporting manufactured goods.

In this respect China was spared from some of the tragedies which had forced themselves on the rest of the world. China had no monetary gold to let out from her currency reserves, and nobody wanted her huge silver stocks. In this factor is to be found the secret why this country has managed to escape the horrors connected with the fearful economic crisis. Silver—and one should emphasise, low-priced silver—has saved China from the dire consequences of the world economic depression, for during 1932 the wholesale commodity price index was successfully maintained in that country in contradistinction to all other nations falling indexes.

This result is all the more noteworthy as China had to undergo many trials and tribulations during 1932. On January 28 of that year the "undeclared war" started at Shanghai and terminated only after five weeks' fighting against Japanese forces in the Shanghai area. The damage then caused was estimated at $1,500,000,000, one half of which was related to the destruction of houses and their contents. During the summer of the same year cholera epidemics broke out and spread throughout the country. Over 100,000 persons were attacked by the sickness.

Banking in China during 1932 calls for little comment. Apart from runs there was an extreme tightness of money during the fighting in Shanghai. But there were no bank failure during the year. Minting of new silver coins was negligible. Notes issued by the three government banks and seven commercial banks with head offices at Shanghai were returned at the close of 1932 at $287,000,000.

Official exchange rates at Shanghai divulged record lows vis-à-vis actual gold currencies, like the U.S.$, English pound sterling and Japanese yen, can form no basis for comparison, since these were divorced from gold during the last quarter of 1931. Quotations for 1932 (per tael) were as follows:—

	High	*Low*
£	2/0¼	1/7½
U.S.$	35¼	27⅛
Yen	116 T	66¾ T

Cross-rates also fluctuated considerably during 1932:—

	High	*Low*
London-New York	$ 3.83	$315⅛
London-Tokyo	2/2¾	1/2¾

The domestic loans of China were subjected to a complete transformation in February, 1932. For administrative and military purposes a considerable amount of internal loans had been floated during the past three years at high rates of interest and with a very short period of maturity. A moratorium had to be considered regarding the service of China's domestic loans, but finally a complete re-adjustment took place on the basis of a uniform 6% interest rate and a much extended life of the bonds.

At the end of 1932 China's obligations secured on the Customs revenue stood as follows: £75,863,000 and U.S.$96,892,000 and local $1,024,320,000.

Customs revenue collected during 1932 stood at H'kwan $200,239,000, out of which $165,301,000 was derived from import levies and $19,008,000 from exports. The income for 1932 was $47,000,000 less than that for the preceding year, due in part to the occupation of Manchuria by Japanese troops.

Regarding China's foreign trade we find the following particulars:

Total imports from abroad in 1932 C.G.U. 891,300,000*
Total exports to foreign countries H'kwan $492,600,000

When comparing 1932 with the results of 1931 (figures of both years based on a total in Haikwan taels) we arrive at the following results:—

	Net Imports	*Net Exports*	*Excess of Imports*
1931 ...	1,433,489,000	909,475,000	524,014,000
1932 ...	1,049,247,000	492,641,000	556,604,000

It will thus be seen that China's 1932 trade with foreign nations was considerably smaller than that of 1931 and her unfavourable trade balance grew still larger in 1932. This was due to the prolonged world depression, which had crippled the buying power of consumers, also to the undeclared war in Shanghai and to Japan's occupation of the Three-Eastern Provinces.

No amelioration was brought in 1933 to world trade and no stabilisation of political conditions abroad. Two important countries withdrew from the League of Nations: Japan, because of the adoption of the Lytton Report, and Germany owing to disagreements arising out of the Disarmament Conference. Instead of attaining disarmament 1933 witnessed the uncompromising nature of national animosities, thus stimulating a recrudencence of war psychology. The year also saw the assembly in London of the largest economic conference that had ever been convened, with 66 nations taking part. Yet it proved abortive in almost all its aims, particularly that of currency stabilisation. A factor of immediate influence on international trade became an uncertainty in connection with U.S. money. Under the National Industrial Recovery Act experiments were initiated in the United States with the object of raising price levels. As this aim really became an international issue, the attention of the entire world was concentrated on the dollar inflation tactics. All attempts at international political co-operation proved a lamentable failure and it soon became obvious that as long as competitive depreciation of exchanges were indulged in by most of the nations, it was purposeless to arrive at an international agreement on tariffs, prohibitions, licenses, quantitative regulations, and exchange restrictions.

On March 3, 1933, the gold standard was suspended in the United States. On April 5 a sort of gold bullion standard was introduced there. On June 5 the gold standard repeal was signed by the President. On September 8 the Federal Reserve Banks published their first gold price of $29.62 per fine ounce (in place of $20.67, the original basis). On October 25 the Treasury commenced buying gold at $31.36; on November 14 $33.56 per ounce of fine gold was quoted. During 1933 the value of the American dollar fluctuated to the extent of 45%.

Naturally other countries' currencies also displayed wild fluctuations in their concerted moves towards depreciation. The Japanese yen remained remarkably steady during the year at a level of 1s 2½d.

One meager result of the London Economic Conference was a silver agreement signed between the large silver producing and consuming nations. The effects of this agreement were problematical. China was not to sell silver derived from demonetised coin, while India was not to offer more than 20 million ounces per annum during the four-year period of the Agreement.

Regarding China it must be admitted that in 1933 the world economic crisis had got a foothold in China also. But apart from this root cause a civil war broke out in Szechuen and open rebellion (fortunately short-lived) in Fukien province. Once more the Yellow River was overflowing its

* 1 C.G.U.=U.S.$0.40.

banks, devastating a large area of surrounding districts.

Of much significance for the country's currency system was the adoption on March 3, 1933 by the Legislative Yuan of the law pertaining to the new standard silver dollar as the monetary unit. The new dollar was to weigh 26.6971 grammes gross and was to contain 88% pure silver and 12% copper, so that its fine silver content were to be 23.493448 grammes. On April 5, 1933, the Central Political Council decreed the abolition of the tael. A few days later the Haikwan tael was abolished and it was replaced by Customs Gold Unions for imports and by the standard dollar for export valuations and duty payments.

Money remained easy throughout the year in the Shanghai market, and when the year closed banks held $510,000,000 in their vaults. After many years of preparation the Shanghai mint started work in March, 1933, when the new silver dollar was coined; same was well received by the public.

China's foreign trade during 1933 showed further recessions when compared with any of the past five preceding years. Annual figures in millions of dollars for the period of 1928-1933 were as follows:

	1929	*1930*	*1931*	*1932*	*1933*
Net Imports	1,972	2.041	2,234	1,634	1,345
Net Exports	1,582	1,394	1,416	768	612
Total Trade ..	3.554	3,435	3,650	2,402	1,957
Excess of Imports	390	647	818	866	733

The poor result for 1933 is apparently due to various causes, of which the following are outstanding: (a) the prevalence of the economic crisis in China and (b) the fact that the 1933 Customs Returns no longer contain the figures pertaining to the three Manchurian provinces. In the light of the latter factor the results for 1933 are not so unfavourable when compared with the years 1929-32, but nevertheless they represent the smallest volume of trade for the period.

Customs Revenue amounted to $339,524,490 and represents 8.83% above 1932, because of the entering into force of a new tariff.

The year 1934 failed to show a real amelioration of world economics; the depression certainly had not passed. While the number of unemployed decreased considerably one could not talk about a return to normality, because the new employment referred mainly to the manufacture of arms and ammunitions. In consequence thereof the budgets of most of the nations—outstanding examples being the United States, France and Japan —divulged large deficits. Only Great Britain and Soviet Russia showed progress.

The course adopted by President Roosevelt to raise the price of gold, thereby causing commodity prices to rise artificially was continued, for on January 31, 1934 gold was further enhanced in terms of paper money to U.S.$35 per fine ounce; this meant a devaluation of the dollar to 59.057 per cent. of its original value. Stimulated by a depreciated yen production in Japan rose quickly in 1934. Based on 100 for 1928 the index for production there rose to 148 in October, 1934.

Indubitably 1934 was one of the most momentous periods for silver, the metal in which China was vitally interested. The United States Silver Purchase Act, in terms of which silver was nationalised, became law on June 19, 1934. Silver was to be accumulated by the Treasury until it reached a ratio with gold reserves of 25% to 75%. The acquisition of silver by the United States was to be continued until the ratio of 1 to 3 had been reached, or until a mint parity price of $1.29 per ounce prevailed.

This measure caused large quantities of silver to leave China. While looking on with concern, the authorities were at first loath to interfere with the free movement of the white metal. In autumn the time arrived when it became apparent that, unless something effective was done, the country would quickly be drained of its silver stock. On October 15 the Government declared that henceforth an export duty of

10% would be levied on silver in any shape, except on minted dollars, for which the duty would amount to 7¾%. In addition to these levies there came into force an equalisation charge equal to the deficiency existing between the theoretical parity of London silver and a rate of exchange officially fixed by the Central Bank of China, after making allowance for the export duty. The new decree had the effect of stopping almost all further silver exports from China, though smuggling continued in a moderate way. From October onward (after an export duty had been in force) local exchange rates showed a disparity from silver. The highest T. T. rate in 1934 was 1s 6¾d and U.S.$37½; the lowest 1s 2½d and $30.7/8.

If it is considered that total world trade for 1934 was only one-third of that of 1929—when expressed in gold—it will be understood that China would have found it difficult to increase the volume of her international commerce. During the first nine months of 1934 about $180 million worth of silver had been shipped out of China, thereby making the money market tight and causing commodity prices to drop. Due to extended droughts in eleven provinces China's harvests of wheat and rice was considerably below normal. The tea crop was 30% below that of 1933, but cotton was harvested in quantities 10% above those of the preceding year. Almost all of China's industries suffered losses in 1934, principally the cotton, silk and flour industries.

China's foreign trade, expressed in local dollars, was returned as follows:—

	1934	*1933*
Imports	$1,029,665,000	$1,345,567,000
Exports	$ 535,214,000	$ 611,828,000
Total Trade	$1,564,879,000	$1,957,395,000
Balance of Trade	$ 494,451,000	$ 733,739,000

Speaking generally, some progress towards recovery was made during 1935, notably in countries which had previously depreciated their currencies. On the other hand, adherents to the gold blocs (like France, Holland, Switzerland and Belgium) found it difficult to compete and to avoid deflation. Belgium, in March of 1935, devalued her franc to the extent of 28% without abandoning gold as currency basis.

Owing to rising silver prices China suffered many handicaps and was threatened with the effects of deflation. On November 3 the Government—after mature consideration—decided to suspend the silver standard and adopt instead a foreign exchange standard. The alteration was carried through with considerable skill and sucess on the basis of making one legal tended dollar equal to 1s/2½d or U.S.-$0.29½. These rates have since been successfully maintained with infinitesimal fluctuations.

Rural economics of China during 1935 were once more unfavourably effected by serious floods along both the Yellow and the Yangtze Rivers. The damage caused to farms was stupendous. Grains were damaged to a considerable extent, so that crops turned out to be smaller than in 1934, especially as regards wheat, rice and tea; the cotton and silk crops remained satisfactory.

Due to high silver prices, combined with poor crops, the economic situation in China left much to be desired. Until the end of October the deflationary movement continued, as is evidenced by the low price index for wholesale commodities; taking 1926 as 100, October, 1935 came down to 91.1. Upon the successful introduction of the new currency system a change for the better was soon discernible, and by December it had risen to 103.3.

While there was an improvement during 1935 in the silk and flour industries, the output of cotton yarn and cement was less than in 1934. With the inauguration on November 3 of the new currency system the privilege of issuing banknotes was limited to the government banks. The use of silver was strictly prohibited and all silver coins were to be exchanged against legal tender notes. In order to keep the new unit stable the government banks were to buy and sell foreign exchange in

unlimited amounts. The budget for the 24th fiscal year (1935/36) was balanced at $957,154,006; the largest item amongst the receipts was the Customs Revenue, amounting to $341,161,400. Remarkable progress was achieved during the year in railway and road construction.

Shipping in 1935 showed an expansion. The number of vessels entering and clearing from Chinese ports was 73,711, an increase of 198 compared with the previous year. The total tonnage was 48,105,571, an advance of 3,186,644 tons over 1934.

Trade figures were further reduced in 1935, as is evidenced by the following figures: (in legal tender dollars)

Net	*1935*	*1934*	*1933*
Imports ...	$ 919,211,000	$1,029,665,000	$1,345,567,000
Exports ...	$ 575,809,000	$ 535,214,000	$ 611,828,000
Total Trade	$1,495,020,000	$1,564,879,000	$1,957,395,000
Excess of Imports .	$ 343,402,000	$ 494,451,000	$ 733,739,000

Customs revenue in 1935 was $315,519,712 as against $334,645,408 in 1934.

Closely connected with the movement of merchandise are bullion shipments. Bullion shipments from China in 1935 amounted to C.G.U.20,744,669 for gold exported and to $59,397,629 for silver exported during the year. Amongst the imports rice stood on first place, representing over 10% (or 92 million dollars) of total imports. Next in order stood metals with nearly 10%, to be followed by machinery and then by cotton, paper and kerosene.

In contradistinction to the previous five years, 1936 placed itself clearly on the path of economic recovery. Much progress was witnessed in Great Britain and also in the countries allied with sterling. Commodity prices throughout the world showed a tendency to move upwards. World trade, while further improved, was still 20% below that of 1929. It must also be considered that much of the apparent improvement was due to increasing employment and consumption in connection with armaments.

In the autumn of 1936 France devalued her currency; Czechoslovakia followed suit. The Italian lira was also lowered, since the remaining gold standard countries, Switzerland, Holland and the Netherlands Indies had, after much hesitation, depreciated their currencies. With the exception of France and Germany all countries increased their gold holdings in the course of one year, especially the United States.

As far as China is concerned 1936 was a very favourable and satisfactory year. Unification within the country showed great success and crops were excellent, thereby enhancing the buying power of the rural population. Industries revived during the year and the new currency remained remarkably steady. Wholesale commodity prices rose from 96.4 for 1935 to 109.5 for 1936. Slightly improved conditions were seen in the cotton and silk industries, but flour milling and cement manufacture showed recessions. The output of cigarettes and matches was much increased in 1936.

Revenues from the Customs rose to $324,583,300, an increase of $9,000,000 when compared with 1935. Railway and highway construction continued throughout the year in a rapid pace. The year 1936 will be remembered in the annals of Chinese finance by the resumption of the services on government loans (mainly railway obligations). Air routes were largely extended and longdistance telephones installed in the course of the year.

Since the occurence of the world economic depression in 1929 China's foreign trade had declined, and the downward movement was accelerated by the detachment of the Three Eastern Provinces. The year 1936 nevertheless showed an improvement, as is evidenced by the following figures in legal tender dollars:—

Net	*1936*	*1935*	*1934*
Imports ...	$ 941,500,000	$ 919,211,000	$1,029,665,000
Exports ...	$ 705,700,000	$ 575,809,000	$ 535,214,000
Total Trade	$1,647,200,000	$1,495,020,000	$1,564,879,000
Excess of Imports .	$ 235,800,000	$ 343,402,000	$ 494,451,000

Imports in 1936 increased by 2½%, while exports rose to the extent of 22½%. This result is mainly due to the excellent

crops within the country. The value of cerals and flour imported during 1936 aggregated $86,698,000. Sugar and machinery also displayed a reduction. On the other hand, sundries rose to over $50,000,000, vehicles to $21,900,000 and metals and ores to $20,612,000.

The year 1937 is destined to form a cornerstone in the history of China. Starting under splendid auspices, fate willed it that the country's destinies should be placed in the balance. In the midst of practically completed unification of the nation, after a real consolidation of China's foreign obligations, in face of definite progress in the realm of foreign trade, education, transport and currency stabilisation, war broke out in North China on July 7. Five weeks thereafter the conflagration spread to the Shanghai district. What had been built up laboriously in the course of decades was ruthlessly destroyed by the exigencies of an undeclared war. When hostilities started the size of China's foreign trade was considerably in excess of that for the identical period of the previous year. The year 1937 promised to be a record year for Chinese external trade, because most excellent crops of cotton, rice and other grains made the purchase of these commodities abroad unnecessary. However, the war changed the entire picture, for it disrupted the traffic on China's railroads and waterways. Therefore it became imperative to import large quantities of rice from Indo-China. The outbreak of the war at Shanghai synchronized with the discontinuance of international commerce. China's foreign trade had been satisfactory until the middle of August; after that date it was threatened with virtual stagnation. Trade figures are as follows:—

	*1937**	*1936*
Imports	$ 953,386,007	$ 766,579,800
Exports	838,255,705	566,696,800
Total Trade	$1,791,641,712	$1,333,276,600
Excess of Imports	115,130,302	199,883,000

*The Customs figures for 1937 will be published in January, 1938; at present full details could not be obtained from all Custom Houses, so that adjustments might become necessary in the future.

The following comparative table indicates the value of the main commodities imported into and exported from China from January, 1930 to the end of 1937.

Annual Value Of The Foreign Trade Of China.

(Figures in thousands of Haikwan Taels, i.e. add 000)

1872-1937.

	Imports	*Exports*	*Total*
1872	63,317	75,288	142,605
1873	66,637	69,451	136,088
1874	64,361	66,713	131,074
1875	67,803	68,913	136,716
1876	70,270	80,851	151,120
1877	73,234	67,445	140,679
1878	70,804	67,172	137,976
1879	82,227	72,281	154,509
1880	79,293	77,884	157,177
1881	91,911	71,453	163,364
1882	77,715	67,337	145,052
1883	73,568	70,198	143,766
1884	72,761	67,148	139,909
1885	88,200	65,006	153,206
1886	87,479	77,207	164,686
1887	102,264	85,860	188,124
1888	124,783	92,401	217,184
1889	110,884	96,948	207,832
1890	127,093	87,144	214,237
1891	134,004	100,948	234,952
1892	135,101	102,584	237,685
1893	151,363	116,632	267,995
1894	162,103	128,105	290,208
1895	171,697	143,293	314,990

	Average demand rate of Exchange per Haikwan ℔:		
	Sh.	*d*	*U.S.$*
1882	5	8½	1.38
1883	5	7¼	1.35½
1884	5	7	1.35
1885	5	3½	1.28
1886	5	0⅛	1.22
1887	4	10¼	1.20
1888	4	8⅜	1.15
1889	4	8¾	1.15
1890	5	2¼	1.27
1891	4	11	1.20
1892	4	4¼	1.07
1893	3	11¼	0.96
1894	3	2⅝	0.77
1895	3	3¼	0.80

	Imports	*Exports*	*Total*
1896	202,590	131,081	333,671
1897	202,829	163,501	366,330
1898	209,579	159,037	368,616
1899	264,748	195,785	460,533
1900	211,070	158,997	370,067
1901	268,303	169,657	437,960
1902	315,364	214,182	529,546
1903	326,739	214,352	541,091
1904	344,061	239,487	583,548
1905	447,101	227,888	674,989
1906	410,270	236,457	646,727
1907	416,401	264,381	680,782
1908	394,505	276,660	671,165
1909	418,158	338,993	757,151
1910	462,965	380,833	843,798
1911	471,504	377,338	848,842
1912	473,097	370,520	843,617
1913	570,163	403,306	973,469
1914	569,241	356,227	925,468
1915	454,476	418,861	873,337
1916	516,407	481,797	998,204
1917	549,519	462,932	1,012,451
1918	554,893	485,883	1,040,776
1919	646,998	630,809	1,277,807
1920	762,250	541,631	1,303,881
1921	906,122	601,256	1,507,378
1922	945,050	654,892	1,599,942
1923	923,403	752,917	1,676,320
1924	1,018,211	771,784	1,789,995
1925	947,865	776,353	1,724,218
1926	1,124,221	864,295	1,988,516
1927	1,012,932	918,620	1,931,552
1928	1,195,969	991,355	2,187,324
1929	1,265,779	1,015,687	2,281,466
1930	1,309,756	894,844	2,204,600
1931	1,433,489	909,476	2,342,965
	In standard Dollars: (add 000)		
1932	$1,643,726	$767,535	$2,402,261
1933	1,345,567	611,828	1,957,395
1934	1,029,665	535,214	1,564,879
1935	919,211	575,800	1,495,020
1936	941,545	705,741	1,647,286
1937	953,386	838,256	1,791,642

1896	3	4	0.81
1897	2	11¾	0.72
1898	2	10⅝	0.70
1899	3	0⅛	0.73
1900	3	1¼	0.75
1901	2	11.9/16	0.72
1902	2	7.1/5	0.63
1903	2	7.2/3	0.64
1904	2	10.2/5	0.66
1905	3	0.1/10	0.73
1906	3	3½	0.80
1907	3	3	0.79
1908	2	8	0.65
1909	2	7.3/16	0.63
1910	2	8.5/16	0.66
1911	2	8¼	0.65
1912	3	0⅝	0.74
1913	3	0¼	0.73
1914	2	8¾	0.67
1915	2	7⅛	0.62
1916	3	3.13/16	0.79
1917	4	3.13/16	1.03
1918	5	3.7/16	1.26
1919	6	4	1.39
1920	6	9½	1.24
1921	3	11.7/16	0.76
1922	3	9	0.83
1923	3	5¾	0.80
1924	3	7.15/16	0.81
1925	3	5⅞	0.84
1926	3	1⅜	0.76
1927	2	9.13/16	0.69
1928	2	11.1/16	0.71
1929	2	7.13/16	0.64
1930	1	10.11/16	0.46
1931	1	6.7/16	0.34
		Per standard $:	
1932	1	2¾	0.21½
1933	1	2.13/16	0.26⅛
1934	1	4⅛	0.33¾
1935	1	5¾	0.36¼
1936	1	2⅝	0.29.11/16
1937	1	2.5/16	0.29⅜

TEA

China was the originator of tea, and the sailing ships which came to Canton during the Middle Ages, were mainly interested in the purchase of tea from this country. In 1882 tea formed about 47% of China's total exports; since 1918 the ratio has fallen to 3% and less. The reasons for the decline are to be found in the creation of tea plantations in other countries, principally British India, Burma, Ceylon, the Dutch East Indies, Japan and the Caucasus. Lack of organisation in China prevented standardisation. The rural tea growers in this country failed to grasp the necessity of catering to the taste of foreign buyers; and still worse, adulteration of teas sold for consumption in foreign countries was a common practice amongst farmer and dealers. As a result, foreign countries soon became formidable competitors to China.

Originally Great Britain was the largest purchaser of China teas. In 1882 she took over 50% of China's total sales abroad. But during recent years her share has dwindled to about 10%. This reduction is due partly to the change of English taste to the Ceylon variety and partly to direct purchases in China by foreign nations. For the past 50 years Russia has been a persistent buyer of Chinese teas. Then she took slightly under 20% of China's total tea exports. In 1908 Russia's share exceeded 60% of the total, the bulk being transported via the Siberian land route. From 1920

to 1924, when the present form of government was in its infancy in Russia, that country lacked buying power, and in 1923 her purchases of tea from China fell away to less than 2% of China's total exports. Since then, however, Russia once more became a formidable buyer of China teas, mainly the brick tea variety. To-day she takes about one quarter of China's total tea exports. In the last few years, Russia's purchases have been conservatively estimated at $30 million per annum in value.

Total Export of Tea, all kinds, to Foreign Countries from China, 1882 to 1937.
(000's omitted.)

Year	Black Piculs	Green Piculs	Brick Piculs	Miscellaneous Piculs	Total Piculs	Total Val. Hk. Tls.
1882	1,612	179	219	7	2,017	31,332
1883	1,571	191	219	6	1,987	32,174
1884	1,564	203	245	4	2,016	29,055
1885	1,618	215	280	16	2,129	32,269
1886	1,654	193	361	9	2,217	33,505
1887	1,630	185	331	7	2,153	30,041
1888	1,542	210	413	3	2,168	30,293
1889	1,357	192	310	18	1,877	28,257
1890	1,149	200	297	19	1,665	26,664
1891	1,203	207	329	11	1,750	31,029
1892	1,101	189	323	10	1,623	25,984
1893	1,190	236	383	12	1,821	30,559
1894	1,217	233	396	16	1,862	31,855
1895	1,124	244	482	16	1,866	32,450
1896	912	217	567	17	1,713	30,157
1897	765	201	558	8	1,532	29,217
1898	847	185	499	8	1,539	28,880
1899	936	214	474	7	1,631	31,469
1900	863	200	317	4	1,384	25,445
1901	665	189	294	10	1,158	18,513
1902	687	254	570	8	1,519	22,860
1903	749	302	619	8	1,678	26,334
1904	749	241	448	13	1,451	30,202
1905	597	242	518	12	1,369	25,446
1906	601	207	587	9	1,404	26,630
1907	708	265	604	33	1,610	31,736
1908	685	284	591	16	1,576	32,883
1909	620	282	585	12	1,499	33,567
1910	633	296	617	15	1,561	35,931
1911	734	299	417	13	1,463	38,335
1912	649	310	506	17	1,482	33,778
1913	542	277	606	17	1,442	33,937
1914	613	267	584	32	1,496	36,457
1915	771	306	641	64	1,782	55,563
1916	648	299	560	36	1,543	43,560
1917	472	196	444	14	1,126	29,108
1918	175	151	75	3	404	14,067
1919	289	250	143	8	690	22,398
1920	128	164	12	2	306	8,873
1921	136	268	23	3	430	12,606
1922	267	283	23	3	576	16,966
1923	451	285	9	57	802	22,905
1924	387	279	19	81	766	21,127
1925	330	321	142	40	833	22,146
1926	292	329	142	76	839	26,165
1927	249	333	173	117	872	31,617
1928	269	307	257	93	926	37,134
1929	295	350	243	60	948	41,252
1930	215	250	182	47	694	26,284
1931	171	293	167	72	703	33,253
						Val. Local $
1932	147	275	212	20	654	38,579
1933	162	288	193	50	694	34,210
1934	Quintals	Quintals	Quintals	Quintals	Quintals	36,099
1934	150	152	130	39	470	——
1935	105	154	97	26	381	29,624
1936	96	156	91	30	373	30,662
1937	116	154	87	50	407	30,787

Percentage Distribution of Export of Tea from China to Various Countries 1882 to 1937

Year	Great Britain Per cent	Hongkong Per cent	Australasia Per cent	United States of America Per cent	Russia in Europe Per cent	Russia in Asia Per cent	All Others Per cent
1882	50.36	8.28	7.37	12.95	3.95	15.23	1.86
1883	50.80	7.88	5.75	12.78	4.30	16.05	2.44
1884	47.67	6.93	6.92	13.55	4.40	17.84	2.69
1885	47.52	8.44	7.78	13.47	2.25	18.06	2.48
1886	42.82	7.03	6.76	13.73	4.08	22.94	2.64
1887	37.87	8.22	8.11	13.08	4.46	24.52	3.74
1888	32.88	7.15	8.78	14.43	6.34	25.91	4.51
1889	33.40	7.21	8.38	16.39	7.61	22.08	4.93
1890	26.91	7.01	7.17	16.63	10.80	25.50	5.98
1891	25.10	6.01	6.45	16.83	11.54	27.30	6.77
1892	23.01	8.82	7.82	19.60	7.47	26.65	6.63
1893	21.39	6.14	5.36	19.94	9.56	30.28	7.33
1894	17.47	5.53	4.58	22.90	9.61	33.41	6.50
1895	14.26	4.28	4.83	17.72	11.78	40.44	6.69
1896	13.57	4.63	2.91	13.98	12.06	44.59	8.26
1897	16.96	3.80	2.33	14.43	11.71	44.74	6.03
1898	13.74	4.29	2.94	10.77	14.63	46.87	6.76
1899	15.39	3.44	2.98	14.24	12.74	43.96	7.25
1900	10.39	4.94	3.51	19.62	20.71	30.46	10.37
1901	12.44	4.67	1.16	16.88	22.22	32.38	10.25
1902	7.83	5.21	0.05	19.85	13.92	45.54	7.60
1903	12.28	7.28	0.19	19.44	15.86	34.84	10.11
1904	25.29	7.95	0.56	15.57	6.51	22.72	21.40
1905	26.06	6.11	0.14	13.30	11.12	32.74	10.53
1906	6.21	6.51	0.15	10.83	18.45	48.44	9.41
1907	9.77	6.16	0.44	12.53	11.74	49.67	9.69
1908	7.50	5.69	0.39	13.24	9.81	51.42	11.95
1909	5.82	6.89	0.27	14.15	9.54	51.68	11.65
1910	8.28	7.10	0.48	9.43	12.47	49.95	12.29
1911	10.10	7.97	0.55	8.96	15.87	40.66	15.89
1912	6.61	6.47	0.73	10.63	9.11	47.56	18.89
1913	5.28	7.17	0.77	9.97	9.02	53.81	13.98
1914	9.41	5.81	0.52	11.40	7.53	52.82	12.51
1915	9.54	6.66	0.86	7.72	5.62	59.62	9.98
1916	7.79	8.40	0.16	9.44	6.05	62.01	6.15
1917	3.11	6.97	0.05	15.25	0.87	64.31	9.44
1918	9.23	21.99	0.34	17.91	——	23.68	26.85
1919	30.92	14.10	0.48	12.11	0.06	23.89	18.44
1920	11.86	31.25	1.13	23.32	0.08	3.70	28.66
1921	7.32	28.04	0.39	29.64	1.56	4.19	28.86
1922	13.18	18.99	1.08	21.05	——	4.79	40.91
1923	20.90	16.43	2.80	17.59	0.03	1.48	40.77
1924	26.83	16.23	1.12	10.38	——	6.98	38.46
1925	5.76	11.25	0.46	13.07	1.31	31.65	36.50
1926	12.79	11.29	0.56	11.29	4.08	22.97	37.02
1927	10.16	13.48	0.20	10.16	7.28	27.23	31.49
1928	6.49	13.30	0.18	8.22	0.21	38.32	33.28
1929	6.63	12.07	0.28	6.11	2.23	37.16	35.52
1930	9.50	13.36	1.06	9.09	——	32.01	34.98
1931	8.03	12.84	0.32	9.38	——	34.24	35.19
1932	6.23	12.43	——	7.87	——	35.23	38.24
1933	8.50	7.24	——	9.28	——	32.93	42.05
1934	17.16	6.02	——	6.98	——	33.10	36.74
1935	8.68	6.09	——	8.79	——	30.31	46.13
1936	9.41	7.91	——	7.62	——	25.82	49.24
1937	13.94	9.91	——	8.03	——	24.28	43.84

New Value of the Principal Items of China's Exports Trade, 1930-1937†

	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937*
Bristles	15,001	15,207	11,027	11,687	15,127	16,225	25,304	27,921
Eggs and Egg Products	79,709	58,826	44,302	36,489	30,244	32,069	41,802	52,813
Feathers	4,185	4,175	4,143	4,424	5,610	5,528	5,238	9,185
Intestines	6,709	6,129	4,185	5,664	8,272	9,039	10,893	12,111
Hides, Buffalo and Cow	10,129	9,300	4,488	5,973	5,576	4,705	10,507	12,602
Furs	41,408	46,807	23,732	25,108	22,744	18,298	29,995	13,313
Yellow Beans	149,049	188,006	68,139	551	119	158	751	242
Cereals and Flour	63,905	51,967	40,064	12,719	19,348	13,693	17,332	9,055
Bean-cake	77,112	85,106	36,811	254	173	31	——	138
Other Seed Cakes	9,253	8,755	3,109	5,004	5,066	5,175	7,460	5,807
Medicinal Substances and Spices	15,236	17,816	10,582	10,449	10,094	9,148	9,845	11,849
Bean Oil	34,894	28,201	7,484	——	2	——	230	76
Groundnut Oil	21,301	19,840	6,799	5,581	4,191	10,660	11,012	17,322
Wood Oil	47,592	31,808	23,161	30,261	26,217	41,583	73,379	89,846
Groundnuts	36,094	43,562	30,257	17,477	12,372	19,602	10,362	12,134
Sesamum Seeds	23,474	22,427	6,377	5,192	4,994	16,578	18,560	14,497
Tea	40,950	51,808	38,579	34,210	36,099	29,624	30,662	30,787
Tobacco Leaf	4,039	6,370	3,396	5,064	7,266	9,052	8,986	8,307
Coal	42,243	48,389	18,840	5,078	6,287	6,598	11,025	13,533
Paper	7,677	5,677	4,860	6,115	5,119	4,810	5,498	7,000
Raw Cotton	41,286	42,005	32,180	30,229	15,201	21,732	28,198	31,301
Hemp, Jute and Ramie	8,555	11,607	7,626	6,248	9,999	9,779	11,715	7,289
Raw Silk	170,104	131,932	50,694	47,821	23,519	35,679	36,294	45,864
Wool	13,929	15,862	5,227	14,949	14,365	17,456	20,022	23,500
Cotton Yarn	29,548	53,322	29,815	40,007	31,294	19,213	12,398	4,845
Drawn-thread, Cross-stritch Work, Embroideries and Laces	17,229	27,136	21,216	19,630	19,427	20,419	31,384	40,749
Woollen Carpets	6,888	7,087	4,943	5,005	4,845	4,055	5,086	8,109
Cotton Piece-goods	15,259	19,053	16,736	19,562	8,767	3,710	8,767	7,980
Silk Piece-goods	30,481	38,035	28,790	26,153	14,323	13,507	12,823	12,516
Iron Ore	5,376	4,171	2,899	2,397	3,162	4,810	5,009	2,294
Wolfram Ore	6,505	4,708	1,009	3,480	6,315	6,698	9,342	40,759
Other	1,424	870	559	266	103	389	986	1,983
Metals and Metallic Products	39,995	32,219	17,671	26,504	21,158	31,678	41,406	45,037
Other	277,626	278,777	157,836	142,275	146,819	134,109	153,470	217,492
Total	1,394,166	1,416,963	767,535	611,828	535,214	575,809	705,741	838,256

†Figures in thousands of legal tender dollars, i.e.—000.

Net Value of the Principal Items of China's Import Trade, 1930-1937†

	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937*
Cotton Piece Goods	202,166	167,128	113,034	58,157	26,781	21,003	14,477	14,699
Raw Cotton	206,070	279,010	188,284	98,702	90,247	41,778	36,147	16,005
Cotton Yarn	15,636	6,391	14,926	3,920	2,939	2,221	3,737	3,489
Flax, Ramie, Hemp, Jute, & their manufactures	30,911	42,239	23,661	10,832	11,507	13,130	17,987	20,522
Woollen Yarn	10,169	21,385	14,017	12,920	12,732	2,846	19,205	23,268
Woollen Piece Goods	15,812	16,961	8,979	7,755	14,417	9,346	10,106	7,377
Artificial Silk	23,277	29,048	21,030	12,221	6,401	7,038	9,371	9,985
Metals:								
Iron & Steel	88,292	106,017	77,300	81,841	86,072	74,065	92,050	108,654
Others	29,355	26,179	16,617	15,192	12,740	12,889	16,006	22,984
Machinery and Tools:								
Electrical Machinery	21,804	21,501	16,192	9,090	5,762	5,821	4,616	4,681
Textile Machinery	5,583	5,728	6,652	5,001	14,206	14,139	13,939	20,986
Others	44,782	44,295	26,927	26,520	39,338	44,973	41,424	39,356
Vehicles and Vessels:								
Aircraft & Accessories	5,199	6,217	3,436	11,869	8,754	1,885	——	1,393
Railway, Tramway, and Materials	20,298	20,662	6,353	5,837	5,893	9,372	15,864	14,946
Motor Cars, Trucks and Accessories	15,341	12,890	14,188	13,476	16,668	12,437	14,133	19,186
Other	5,623	5,426	5,512	5,097	5,646	6,284	22,486	6,577
„ Metal Manufactures	67,134	66,311	44,350	63,133	53,843	34,037	46,712	41,438
Fishery & Sea Products	40,279	36,709	32,803	23,119	18,212	18,328	17,793	13,259
Rice	188,883	100,298	179,981	144,758	65,685	93,333	26,736	40,781
Wheat	19,990	136,942	81,078	88,130	31,869	36,338	——	6,071
„ Flour	47,293	44,578	55,527	27,836	7,075	5,936	4,669	6,183
Sugar	134,597	133,816	73,548	41,874	32,686	27,740	20,535	22,030
Tobacco:								
Leaf	48,243	75,488	36,368	26,062	30,959	8,017	14,998	19,449
Cigarettes	40,144	20,408	5,393	2,722	2,035	1,660	782	856
Other	2,558	1,761	898	919	1,023	1,170	1,609	1,569
Chemicals:								
Ammonium Sulphate	28,125	22,261	16,305	13,512	6,186	7,579	14,746	——
Medical and Pharmaceutical Preparations	10,816	15,259	11,439	10,370	10,495	9,571	10,574	19,586
Other	34,136	38,376	26,946	26,991	24,915	20,120	26,519	10,998
Dyes and Pigments	40,143	61,450	39,912	40,023	38,872	37,409	41,193	30,698
Kerosene Oils	85,479	100,568	94,675	87,449	39,750	37,726	39,885	37,105
Liquid Fuel	6,041	14,357	15,116	18,892	21,268	18,996	16,175	47,860
Gasolene	19,330	22,860	18,627	21,350	19,312	19,494	22,730	14,968
Paper	58,245	70,740	58,587	49,727	37,268	38,394	57,467	27,613
Timber	36,111	54,039	32,928	37,329	34,152	34,839	28,911	47,288
Coal	38,825	33,464	20,442	22,179	11,116	8,196	7,450	23,239
Cement	5,983	7,207	8,879	4,002	2,037	1,567	3,698	4,988
Others	347,925	365,808	226,137	216,722	180,800	179,032	206,815	3,438
Total	2,040,599	2,233,376	1,634,726	1,345,567	1,029,665	919,211	941,545	953,386

†Figures in thousands of legal tender $, i.e. add 000

Percentage Distribution of the Direct External Trade of China with Various countries, 1882 to 1937.

Year	Great Britain	Hongkong	India and British Colonies	Total British Empire	United States of America	Europe	Germany	Siberia and Manchuria	Japan	All Others. (Including Korea and Philippine Islands)
	Per cent	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1882	27.97	31.02	16.66	75.65	7.97	8.30	——	2.73	4.23	1.12
1883	28.59	33.03	15.51	77.13	6.93	8.24	——	2.90	3.55	1.25
1884	25.74	33.93	15.22	74.89	7.56	9.25	——	3.17	3.85	1.28
1885	29.78	33.12	14.14	77.04	7.52	6.97	——	2.66	4.38	1.43
1886	25.11	34.52	13.34	72.97	8.61	9.71	——	3.47	4.16	1.08
1887	22.17	46.88	6.23	75.28	6.48	8.12	——	3.39	4.04	2.69
1888	21.51	47.23	7.32	76.06	5.53	8.28	——	2.56	4.26	3.31
1889	17.54	46.96	7.50	72.00	5.19	11.03	——	2.21	6.23	3.34
1890	17.46	48.63	8.06	74.15	5.48	8.57	——	2.48	5.66	3.66
1891	18.32	44.67	8.50	71.49	7.07	10.95	——	2.33	4.86	3.30
1892	16.39	46.05	9.00	71.44	7.02	10.27	——	2.19	6.15	2.93
1893	14.75	47.85	9.89	72.49	6.36	9.19	——	2.42	6.37	3.17
1894	14.11	45.35	10.03	69.49	8.75	9.91	——	2.67	6.26	2.92
1895	13.78	44.23	8.60	66.61	6.34	10.82	——	3.48	9.90	2.85
1896	16.30	42.43	10.03	68.76	6.73	9.86	——	3.16	8.39	3.10
1897	14.10	40.06	8.90	63.06	8.06	11.07	——	3.38	10.43	4.00
1898	12.09	42.17	7.67	61.93	7.72	11.06	——	3.46	11.51	4.32
1899	11.53	40.45	8.98	60.96	9.36	11.82	——	2.88	11.32	3.66
1900	14.38	41.41	7.20	62.99	8.26	12.04	——	1.61	11.20	3.90
1901	11.14	42.92	9.28	63.34	8.97	12.12	——	1.08	11.07	3.42
1902	12.59	40.05	8.66	61.30	10.21	11.65	——	1.38	11.87	3.95
1903	11.00	40.95	8.11	60.06	8.24	11.43	——	1.64	14.65	3.98
1904	12.14	38.19	7.68	58.01	9.43	12.61	——	0.38	14.77	4.80
1905	15.17	33.31	7.23	55.71	15.09	7.68	2.94	0.86	14.04	3.68
1906	13.85	34.25	7.18	55.28	10.55	9.83	3.47	2.04	14.19	4.64
1907	12.93	36.47	6.99	56.39	9.16	9.78	3.21	1.86	13.96	5.64
1908	12.40	35.32	5.88	54.60	9.48	10.13	3.08	4.79	13.06	4.86
1909	11.42	32.17	7.85	51.44	8.46	10.66	2.95	6.60	14.50	5.39
1910	10.46	32.68	7.75	50.89	6.66	10.71	4.05	6.37	16.14	5.18
1911	12.48	29.30	6.93	48.71	8.70	10.64	4.25	6.94	16.46	4.30
1912	10.60	29.34	8.49	48.43	8.32	10.27	4.14	7.19	17.08	4.57
1913	11.44	29.18	7.56	48.18	7.39	10.26	4.58	6.24	18.68	4.67
1914	13.59	27.90	6.82	48.31	8.66	8.41	3.06	6.41	20.39	4.76
1915	11.55	28.19	7.50	47.24	10.90	6.38	0.02	8.02	22.09	5.35
1916	10.35	26.82	5.69	42.86	12.38	4.81	——	8.55	26.88	4.52
1917	7.51	26.38	5.86	39.75	14.97	3.38	——	5.81	31.47	4.62
1918	7.07	26.25	4.48	37.80	12.77	4.01	——	1.97	37.82	5.63
1919	9.27	21.76	6.29	37.32	16.13	4.35	0.01	2.69	33.73	5.77
1920	13.23	22.05	6.67	41.95	15.68	5.29	0.53	1.80	27.66	7.09
1921	11.79	25.03	5.72	42.54	17.30	4.63	1.31	2.05	24.93	7.24
1922	11.28	25.11	5.54	41.93	16.36	5.61	2.12	3.28	24.00	6.70
1923	9.62	24.91	6.59	41.12	16.53	5.81	2.61	2.59	24.07	7.27
1924	9.73	23.03	5.78	38.54	16.11	7.76	3.02	3.11	24.07	7.39
1925	8.09	16.71	6.09	30.89	16.41	8.29	2.81	3.50	27.91	10.19
1926	8.57	10.87	8.37	27.81	16.81	8.47	3.16	4.25	27.31	12.19
1927	6.81	19.58	5.82	32.21	14.78	8.04	3.06	4.95	25.74	11.22
1928	7.94	18.54	5.47	31.95	15.12	9.26	3.57	5.37	24.89	9.84
1929	8.42	16.90	6.79	32.11	16.05	9.14	3.90	3.25	25.23	10.32
1930	7.69	16.93	9.22	33.84	16.39	8.46	4.16	3.35	24.45	9.35
1931	7.67	15.90	8.32	31.89	17.65	8.93	4.16	3.85	23.79	9.73
1932	9.37	10.59	6.25	26.21	18.69	7.02	6.36	3.36	17.86	20.50
1933	9.65	11.65	10.44	31.74	20.17	8.79	5.67	1.28	12.68	19.67
1934	10.65	10.86	7.67	29.18	21.90	8.91	6.28	0.94	13.69	19.10
1935	9.53	9.32	9.38	28.23	21.34	8.84	8.05	0.79	14.64	18.11
1936	10.44	8.48	7.28	26.20	23.00	9.56	10.72	0.36	15.37	14.79
1937	10.63	10.71	6.47	27.81	23.67	9.50	11.98	032	12.89	13.83

THE PURPOSE OF THREE GOVERNMENT COMMISSIONS

With the view to increase production and regulate trade the Central Government of China has recently established the following agencies of economic control with offices in various leading cities.

1. The Agriculture Adjustment Commission—

Chairman: Hon. Chow Tso-ming

2. The Industry and Mining Adjustment Commission—

Chairman: Hon. Oong Wen-hao

3. The Trade Promotion Commission—

Chairman: Hon. K. P. Chen

4. The Joint Transportation Bureau of the three Commissions—

Director: Hon. Lu Tso-fu

Under this plan agriculture, industry, trade and mining activities in China will be provided with adequate financing and transportation facilities.

The Central Government has made public the purpose of this nation-wide project in a message to the various provincial and municipal authorities. The text of the message is freely translated as follows:—

Recently a great change swept over the agricultural, industrial, commercial and mining activities in various provinces and municipalities. Several causes are discernible: (1) Suspensions due to locations within the fighting zone, (2) Inactivity due to shortage of capital, (3) Sluggishness due to difficulties in transportation and (4) Contraction due to fear of business losses.

In a national crisis disturbing circumstances are only to be expected. However, these changes in China's economic activities, serious as they may seem, do not in any way endanger or impair the whole fabric of our national life.

The question of the moment is to adopt right measures of remedy to cope with the changing situation. It is believed that with strong organization, proper readjustment, and adequate facility war-time difficulties which hamper the normal development of economic activities can and will be eliminated so as to restore China's agriculture, industry, trade and mining to their pre-war conditions. The respective regulation, activities and procedure of the three commissions (and their transportation bureau) have already been adopted. For the further purpose of achieving cooperation and coordination a line of demarcation should be drawn between the Central and Local Governments in carrying out this joint program of economic control. The aim of the Three Government Commissions is briefly outlined as follows:

I. To regulate agricultural production

The Government attempts to adjust the supply of and demand for agricultural produce in all parts of China. This will be done through the media of existing national and private enterprises which shall be provided with needed financial assistance; or else the three Commissions will jointly carry on the work from the initial step of purchasing through the stages of financing, transporting, and storing to the final aim of selling at home and abroad.

Everything will be done in a way that fits right into the present conditions of national emergency in order to raise and uphold the price of farm products and to maintain and broaden their market. This is the way to protect rural workers and increase their productive power.

II. To foster industrial activities

In the development of industry and mining our country still lags far behind other Powers. Despite recent progress, industrial and mining production remains in their infant state. Henceforth, industrial and mining enterprises, whether owned by Government or operated by private persons, whether already in existence or newly established, shall receive financial aid from the Government, provided additional capital is needed on account of the forced removal

of industrial plants and the shrinking market of manufactured products. Obviously, the purpose is to bring about the unhindered development of industrial and mining enterprises and the continued employment of technical skill.

III. To maintain international markets

The leading products of our country such as silk, tea, cotton, hide and skin, egg albumen, vegetable oil and mineral products, have long enjoyed an extensive market abroad. The proceeds from these exports have contributed a lion's share towards balancing the annual volume of our international trade. From now on, all trading companies, be it privately operated or Government owned, shall be placed under one single management. They will be so assisted, facilitated and protected that Chinese products will be enabled to maintain their foreign markets. This is an effective way to consume excessive home products and simultaneously reduce adverse trade balance.

The above points constitute the highly important mission of the Three Commissions. Because they are closely related to the economic life of China, the Central Government will spare neither time nor effort to insure their successful operation. But in view of the extensive scope and vast area of their activities, the whole-hearted co-operation between provincial authorities and the three Commissions must be effectuated. To increase production and regulate trade there should be a clear line of demarcation between Central and local authorities. What should be done by local governments to achieve this common objective should be put into operation without delay. The Discount and Loan Extension Committee jointly organized by the four Government banks in various financial centers shall be called upon to provide the necessary funds for the purchase of goods and extension of credit. This joint committee of Government financing shall keep strict vigilance over the granting of credit so that not a farthing will be wasted.

Thus, the coordinated activities of the three Government Commissions and four Government Banks will not only eradicate difficulties but also promote reconstruction during the present national crisis. All provincial and municipal authorities should realize the necessity of controlling the Nation's economic resources and are hereby urged to give every facility toward the smooth working of the three Government Commissions.—L. Y. SHEN.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE ADMINISTRATION OF AGRICULTURAL, INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL AND MINING ENTERPRISES

(Promulgated by the Chinese National Government, December 22, 1937)

Art. I. The Commission on Military Affairs is, during the war period, authorized to administer all matters with regard to agricultural, industrial, commercial and mining enterprises in accordance with these Regulations.

Art. II. The enterprises mentioned in the above Article are those specified by the Commission on Military Affairs for the manufacture of following products:—

1st Group: Fuel, metal and metal products, acids, soda ash and their compounds, cement, alcohol and other solutions, rubber goods for transportation purposes, electric and motor equipments, and specified mineral products and supplies for heavy industries.

2nd Group: Food stuffs, vegetable oils, cotton, wool, silk, flax, ramine, hemp and manufactures thereof, paper and paper products, printing matter for educational and cultural purposes, hide, leather and animal products, medicines, tea, salt, sugar, spirits, paints, timber, matches, chinaware and pottery, tiles and bricks, and specified agricultural products, and supplies for light industries.

Those enterprises mentioned in the 1st Group are to be administered by the 3rd Department of the Commission on Military Affairs.

Those enterprises mentioned in the 2nd Group are to be administered by the 4th Department of the Commission on Military Affairs.

Art. III. The Commission on Military Affairs shall establish administrative offices for all kinds of commodities or take direct charge of their operation.

ART. IV. The 4th Department of the Commission on Military Affairs has the right to guide and supervise all agricultural, industrial, commercial and mining authorities of various districts (*hsiens*), municipalities and provinces, which are to administer all agricultural, commercial, inindustrial and mining affairs during the war period. And, in case of need, the said department may petition the Commission on Military Affairs to temporarily reorganize any of these authorities.

Art. V. The 3rd and 4th Departments of the Commission on Military Affairs may, during war time, issue special orders on changes in administrative policy to the farmers' guilds, chambers of commerce, the guilds of industry and commerce, labour unions, fishermen's guilds and other agricultural, industrial, commercial and mining organizations of different places. The said Departments may also instruct the local authorities to establish similar organizations which have not yet been organized according to law at the time.

Art. VI. With regard to production and operation of the enterprises for specified products, the 3rd and 4th Departments of the Commission on Military Affairs may render assistance along the following lines:—(1) financing, (2) material supply, (3) additional equipments, (4) technical guidance, (5) power supply, (6) sales promotion, (7) shipping facilities, and (8) maintenance of order.

Art. VII. With regard to production and operation of the enterprises for specified products, the 3rd and 4th Departments of the Commission on Military Affairs may establish appropriate standards on the following matters:—(1) methods for production or operation, (2) kinds of raw material and its supply on hand, (3) labour and working hours, (4) quality and quantity of production, (5) cost of production, (6) transportation routes and shipping

methods, (7) methods and scope of sales, (8) selling prices, and (9) profits.

Art. VIII. With regard to production and operation of the enterprises for specified products, the 3rd and 4th Departments of the Commission on Military Affairs may order the increase of their capital or effect their amalgamation.

Art. IX. With regard to the specified products, the 3rd and 4th Departments of the Commission on Military Affairs shall be in charge of their storage, their outright purchase or fix other measures for these purposes.

Art. X. With regard to the consumption, import and export of specified products, the 3rd and 4th Departments of the Commission on Military Affairs may fix measures for such purposes.

Art. XI. With regard to the land, house, machinery, motors, tools and materials used in the production and operation of the specified products, the 3rd and 4th Departments of the Commission on Military Affairs may take over the management or give a certain amount of compensation for the transfer of ownership.

Art. XII. With regard to the production of different articles of luxury or other unnecessary enterprises, the 3rd and 4th Departments of the Commission on Military Affairs may control or suspend their operation and may, according to Art. XI, make use of their land, machinery, motors, tools and materials.

Art. XIII. All enterprises devoted to the production and operation of the specified products must, in case of voluntary suspension or liquidation, present their petitions to the 3rd and 4th Departments of the Commission on Military Affairs for sanction, through the local authorities in charge. For those enterprises which have already closed or suspended their business, the 3rd and 4th Departments of the Commission on Military Affairs may order them to resume their business operation. The said Departments shall prohibit the members and workers of the aforesaid enterprises from strikes, sabotages, or other unreasonable conducts of a threatening character.

Art. XIV. Responsible persons of any of the specified enterprises shall be subjected to death penalty, life imprisonment or a term of over 10 years imprisonment, if found guilty of one of the following charges:—(1) Supplying materials to enemies, (2) Disclosing the secrets of enterprises to enemies, and (3) Destroying granaries, agricultural stations, mining yards, or factories, thus causing them to become useless, or sustaining great losses. Those who commit any of the above-mentioned crimes shall, in addition, be deprieved of their personal property. Unaccomplished offenders under the present Article shall be subjected to less severe punishment.

Art. XV. Responsible persons of any of the specified enterprises shall be subjected to a term of not over 7 years imprisonment, or to a fine of not over $10,000, if found guilty of one of the following crimes:—(1) Unwarranted suspension of work and business, effecting market conditions, (2) Instigating industrial strikes and sabotage or disturbing the market, (3) Impairing all business activities or causing the shortage of materials and commodities, (4) Destroying the production or machinery of the agricultural stations, mining yards and factories, thus hindering the progress of business activities, and (5) Endangering the production, shipping and sales of all enterprises.

Art. XVI. Those who disobey the orders of the 3rd and 4th Departments of the Commission on Military Affairs, issued in accordance with Articles VII-XIII, shall be placed under arrest or subjected to a term of not more than 3 years' imprisonment, or a fine of not over $3,000.

Art. XVII. Methods of punishment embodied in these Regulations when violated by such organizations as the agricultural stations, mining yards, factories, companies, or other vocational organizations, are ap-

plicable to responsible persons of the said organizations.

Art. XVIII. Crimes against the specified provisions of these Regulations shall be thoroughly investigated by the 3rd and 4th Departments of the Commission on Military Affairs. Offenders shall be tried at the Military Court and sentences pronounced and executed as sanctioned by the Commission on Military Affairs.

Art. XIX. The 3rd and 4th Departments of the Commission on Military Affairs may in accordance with these Regulations formulate rules for the administration of the various specified products and present same to the Commission on Military Affairs for sanction and enforcement. All other orders previously issued with regard to agriculture, commerce, industry and mines, not in conflict with these Regulations, shall still be applicable to said enterprises.

Art. XX. These Regulations shall be in force from the date of promulgation.

CHINESE BANK REPORTS

A statistical summary of financial statements of China's leading commercial banks, trust companies and savings societies for the fiscal years 1935 and 1936 as compiled by the Economic Research Department of the Central Bank of China is printed here for the reader's reference.—The Editor.

TABLE I

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1936
(110 Banks, Trust Companies and Savings Society)

Liabilities	*Dollars (National Currency)*	*Assets*	*Dollars (National Currency)*
Capital	354,919,483.76	Cash and Cash Due from Banks	1,262,353,191.35
Reserve Fund and Surplus	102,320,691.08	Total Loans	2,774,793,938.37
Total Deposits	3,960,402,980.57	Investment in Securities and Estates	522,199,949.59
Notes in Circulation	1,389,715,916.04	Reserve for Notes in Circulation	1,389,715,916.04
Notes issued by other Banks	272,425,986.00	Reserve for Notes Issued by other Banks	262,622,267.54
Accrued Items and Accounts payable	416,314,777.68	Accrued Items and Accounts Receivable	305,602,825.46
Other Liabilities	332,687,955.37	Other Assets	257,197,107.66
Net Profit for the year	47,110,984.84	Net Loss for the year	152,667.48
		Furniture and Fixture	99,622,230.56
		Organization Expenses	1,638,681.29
Total	6,875,898,775.34	Total	6,875,898,775.34

TABLE II

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1935
(125 Banks, Trust Companies and Savings Societies)

Liabilities	*Dollars (National Currency)*	*Assets*	*Dollars (National Currency)*
Capital	339,960,616.91	Cash and Cash Due from Banks	1,258,772,968.22
Reserve Fund and Surplus	78,432,420.01	Total Loans	1,908,828,861.08
Total Deposits	3,233,157,993.55	Investments in Securities and Estates	640,510,215.55
Notes in Circulation	864,307,461.46	Reserve for Notes in Circulation	756,668,217.87
Notes issued by other Banks	163,614,711.00	Reserve for Notes Issued by other Banks	158,966,772.92
Accrued Items and Accounts Payable	423,235,006.17	Accrued Items and Accounts Receivable	313,580,068.10
Other Liabilities	233,651,561.94	Other Assets	248,635,091.95
Net Profit for the year	37,211,657.88	Net Loss for the year	89,337.13
		Furniture and Fixture	85,540,662.92
		Organization Expenses	1,979,233.18
Total	5,373,571,428.92	Total	5,373,571,428.92

TABLE III

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1936
(Government Banks and Commercial Banks)

Liabilities	*Dollars (National Currency)*	*Assets*	*Dollars (National Currency)*
Paid up Capital	354,187,033.76	Cash and Cash Due from Banks	1,163,882,234.37
Reserve Fund and Surplus	95,745,813.06	Total Loans	2,503,894,388.83
Total Deposits	3,452,068,593.86	Investment in Securities and Estates	358,859,283.64
Current Account for Savings Departments	28,231,302.70	Capital of Savings and Trust Department	33,950,000.00
Notes in Circulation	1,389,715,916.04	Reserve for Notes in Circulation	1,389,715,916.04
Notes issued by other Banks	267,063,986.00	Reserve for other Banks' Notes issued	258,539,467.54
Accrued Item and Accounts Payable	416,314,777.68	Accrued Item and Accounts Receivable	305,602,825.46
Other Liabilities	267,300,969.98	Other Assets	199,942,307.40
Net Profit for the year	43,503,197.63	Net Loss for the year	106,122.79
		Furniture and Fixture	98,058,072.63
		Organization Expenses	1,580,972.01
Total	6,314,131,590.71	Total	6,314,131,590.71

TABLE IV

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1935
(Government Banks and Commercial Banks)

Liabilities	*Dollars (National Currency)*	*Assets*	*Dollars (National Currency)*
Paid up Capital	340,400,616.91	Cash and Cash Due from Banks	1,151,300,578.58
Reserve Fund and Surplus	71,973,860.81	Total Loans	1,715,046,090.72
Total Deposits	2,780,549,065.69	Investment in Securities and Estates	485,814,134.89
Current Account of Savings Departments	36,439,896.37	Capital of Savings and Trust Departments	31,600,000.00
Notes in Circulation	864,307,461.46	Reserve for Notes in Circulation	756,668,217.87
Notes issued by other Banks	158,179,711.00	Reserve for other Banks' Notes issued	155,131,772.92
Accrued Items and Accounts Payable	423,235,006.17	Accrued Items and Accounts Receivable	313,580,068.10
Other Liabilities	166,352,728.62	Other Assets	179,763,678.89
Net Profit for the year	33,411,416.71	Net Loss for the year	89,337.13
		Furniture and Fixture	83,926,222.67
		Organization Expenses	1,929,661.97
Total	4,874,849,763.74	Total	4,874,849,763.74

TABLE V

BALANCE SHEET OF 99 BANKS, December 31, 1936

LIABILITIES

Paid-up Capital	Reserve Fund & Surplus	Total Deposits	Current Account for Savings Department	Notes in Circulation	Notes Issued by Other Banks	Accrued Items and Accounts Payable	Other Liabilities	Net Profit for the Year	Total
20,000,000.00	1,332,653.62	20,344,592.17	—	3,618,622.90	—	73,685.09	12,917,402.59	679,734.81	63,966,691.18
3,200,000.00	90,143.11	5,637,197.67	—	2,480,000.00	—	4,588,900.69	2,279,071.99	297,477.83	18,572,791.29
2,600,000.00	23,903,709.47	3,265,761.61	—	3,533,609.00	—	—	1,820,000.00	56,171.37	35,179,251.45
600,000.00	537,132.21	4,179,848.42	—	—	—	69,042.00	574,119.42	133,132.73	6,093,274.78
200,000.00	92,331.56	424,876.07	—	—	—	13,045.36	115,262.98	20,315.87	893,831.84
1,000,000.00	15,642.17	4,935,632.46	204,794.40	—	28,000.00	226,083.38	84,141.51	76,503.69	7,088,797.61
500,000.00	11,000.00	976,895.29	—	—	596,000.00	93,843.32	255,862.70	14,280.50	2,351,881.29
3,920,000.00	2,500,001.39	89,151,555.24	—	—	500,000.00	1,869,056.22	1,500,000.00	433,677.92	97,881,660.47
500,000.00	2,000.00	666,755.45	—	—	—	633,650.92	1,057,907.07	39,328.06	4,399,641.50
2,000,000.00	—	3,321,682.44	—	—	1,500,000.00	—	39,328.06	96,133.84	5,488,254.06
1,000,000.00	773,443.70	4,689,827.18	148,663.63	—	—	205,541.94	1,650,288.82	121,382.56	16,589,147.83
1,200,000.00	383,113.58	8,507,402.58	20,614.32	—	8,000,000.00	227,393.00	5,254,297.92	138,600.91	26,391,422.31
500,000.00	41,963.97	3,318,726.90	242,317.30	—	10,660,000.00	75,190.98	8,905,000.00	9,597.99	26,391,422.31
1,000,000.00	337,139.86	7,762,681.30	—	—	850,000.00	1,315,513.23	410,220.35	97,924.66	12,166,479.40
700,000.00	367,680.55	2,337,560.45	—	—	1,243,000.00	294,517.71	255,862.70	14,280.50	6,359,887.83
5,000,000.00	8,261,354.92	114,647,906.83	—	—	1,185,000.00	32,725,921.31	1,418,401.98	56,727.14	211,462,558.05
1,000,000.00	202,000.00	3,948,115.48	—	—	37,796,300.00	46,728.48	12,618,720.84	412,354.15	8,123,988.53
400,000.00	227,287.61	2,144,925.04	—	—	2,015,000.00	76,113.64	840,182.63	71,961.94	3,376,192.82
1,000,000.00	39,898.49	526,478.28	21,445.18	—	380,000.00	11,683.82	121,592.95	26,273.58	2,365,873.68
100,000,000.00	9,242,885.45	713,795,252.68	—	340,375,371.61	640,000.00	6,621,987.32	82,399.70	43,968.21	1,231,236,272.57
2,000,000.00	828,333.72	18,945,654.39	562,879.10	—	—	6,324,334.53	44,104,957.36	17,095,868.09	313,391,446.43
500,000.00	102,621.88	1,721,264.35	21,896.54	—	1,731,000.00	99,487.66	778,686.58	220,558.11	4,152,291.80
7,500,000.00	2,000,000.00	100,581,801.85	—	—	525,000.00	2,509,593.98	244,976.59	1,030.27	3,216,277.29
1,000,000.00	65,000.00	2,847,276.36	165,888.60	—	17,645,000.00	735,623.36	5,528,458.01	926,086.88	136,700,940.72
5,000,000.00	930,746.09	39,329,600.57	—	—	1,740,000.00	2,923,015.21	1,979,910.93	76,230.20	8,609,934.35
5,000,000.00	834,958.56	25,685,388.57	—	—	9,730,000.00	1,696,121.83	1,629,129.99	786,584.93	60,334,076.79
7,500,000.00	1,147,610.00	155,444,370.35	—	16,155,817.00	3,270,000.00	3,411,083.83	51,363.86	526,444.33	57,220,124.15
40,000,000.00	4,816,223.38	978,670,116.17	2,839,291.76	162,013,831.00	11,400,000.00	207,134,806.28	53,793,972.43	537,593.72	346,623,261.33
2,500,000.00	177,370.75	12,024,818.97	—	465,691,272.42	—	289,492.27	17,201,434.96	2,719,579.93	1,719,072,724.90
500,000.00	261,854.85	2,559,647.33	—	7,496,000.00	3,455,000.00	389,452.53	4,279,400.00	163,277.35	30,385,359.34
1,000,000.00	163,063.26	4,024,582.57	—	—	300,000.00	99,970.28	898,562.77	73,721.58	4,983,583.06
3,500,000.00	553,845.32	10,079,974.69	—	—	1,005,000.00	1,017,062.37	1,118,042.14	89,675.33	7,499,333.58
11,426,600.00	2,929,811.94	25,149,931.10	—	—	8,620,000.00	2,123,938.04	7,139,322.12	224,119.52	31,134,324.02
2,000,000.00	489,651.29	14,900,406.83	—	1,000,000.00	—	2,083,654.56	8,613,417.92	1,933,750.68	52,177,449.68
1,200,000.00	855,518.02	8,961,608.42	188,111.34	839.00	12,680,900.00	255,192.41	5,105,011.85	857,368.86	36,936,941.62
600,000.00	144,804.51	3,226,174.94	—	—	17,560,000.00	110,131.32	7,619,444.94	294,067.49	14,644,867.19
44,760.65	4,718.88	41,425.39	—	—	8,244,000.00	2,871.89	4,658,883.11	108,032.72	17,092,026.60
500,000.00	8,489.56	570,021.41	—	—	—	269,989.88	5,503.17	1,997.39	101,277.30
500,000.00	7,137.97	5,055,449.57	—	—	241,000.00	1,784,554.65	213,722.05	27,093.13	1,830,316.04
500,000.00	28,700.00	2,607,676.57	—	—	2,700,000.00	57,987.79	1,288,526.12	65,167.41	11,400,835.72
500,000.00	56,648.81	275,472.62	—	—	510,000.00	995,567.38	359,692.66	39,523.81	4,103,580.83
200,000.00	25,126.17	1,387,382.23	—	—	—	676.20	102,659.48	29,074.30	1,958,822.79
4,000,000.00	560,811.72	20,503,873.84	4,703,070.76	* 1,649,300.00	315,000.00	1,692,860.89	323,387.50	20,321.32	2,272,393.22
2,000,000.00	1,597,777.33	31,668,616.43	—	—	3,379,950.00	300,839.62	1,050,566.09	232,182.27	37,777,615.57
20,000,000.00	6,666,658.28	455,235,672.96	3,806,415.54	302,140,924.50	4,840,000.00	18,016,097.25	1,789,333.57	306,826.04	42,503,392.99
500,000.00	6,800.00	658,637.62	4,808.11	—	—	226,036.79	39,278,213.33	1,350,412.21	849,494,493.07
250,000.00	51,485.01	1,351,256.51	—	1,035,000.00	—	238.66	863,818.91	393.82	3,296,495.25
1,000,000.00	24,446.17	2,340,329.57	—	—	—	200,267.29	13,853.39	33,621.17	1,700,454.01
5,598,600.00	2,250,000.00	18,358,217.44	—	—	—	1,843,043.42	5,529.06	64,752.67	3,683,324.74
3,000,000.00	293,337.37	14,472,043.84	76,509.64	—	—	497,904.52	826,691.82	503,321.95	29,379,874.63
7,000,000.00	3,020,000.00	116,020,558.63	8,989,822.28	—	4,029,000.00	8,454,786.62	2,547,453.14	34,087.14	24,950,335.65
58,226.20	29.30	—	—	—	—	—	6,318.30	875,670.93	144,367,156.76
250,000.00	63,281.28	582,962.23	—	* 12,901.00	—	2,777.46	—	—	58,270.73
1,539,726.68	517,900.71	6,863,355.39	—	* 228,420.61	2,272,736.00	623,561.23	20,166.19	20,114.53	15,873,012.55
250,000.00	5,600.00	2,273,397.84	—	—	1,020,000.00	161,780.19	1,600,000.00	227,411.94	4,168,693.96
500,000.00	11,000.00	2,024,989.56	—	—	2,145,000.00	7,967.38	419,539.22	38,376.71	5,604,603.63
500,000.00	3,103.97	503,093.22	—	—	960,000.00	30,801.38	858,237.31	57,409.68	2,296,724.62
475,372.46	198,578.22	1618,105.06	—	—	—	—	299,325.45	—	2,408,827.43
255,500.00	4,593.74	562,621.83	—	—	100,000.00	3,301.31	53,590.16	83,181.53	889,219.05
500,000.00	26,717.57	1,388,980.59	1,202.71	—	154,500.00	107,423.39	2,771.61	20,430.56	24,855.20
1,000,000.00	—	950,704.78	116,312.50	—	1,390,000.00	68,249.30	169,174.69	14,855.00	2,395,854.25
750,000.00	354,180.51	2,605,705.47	168,844.55	—	12,381,000.00	676,959.74	1,262,088.01	36,990.69	4,324,345.28
500,000.00	59,330.56	2,000,422.42	96,342.22	—	400,000.00	6,413.38	6,153,025.92	110,390.20	23,350,106.39
1,735,200.00	4,500.00	231,573.84	—	—	30,000.00	48,613.19	456,205.01	45,732.37	3,314,446.46
500,000.00	274,775.02	25,271,775.23	1,358,018.69	5,000,000.00	5,427,000.00	1,147,623.75	4,299.51	22,395.08	841,381.60
2,000,000.00	24,857.84	1,155,877.03	—	—	2,040,000.00	62,819.53	8,088,489.53	526,070.03	48,828,952.25
2,500,000.00	2,500,000.00	37,626,836.61	—	—	2,190,000.00	828,793.80	—	27,898.36	3,811,453.16
4,000,000.00	2,429,164.94	56,722,002.20	382,999.78	—	8,610,000.00	2,053,122.40	2,961,917.99	401,857.44	48,509,405.04
500,000.00	17,833.84	429,106.62	202,904.33	—	160,000.00	6,249.30	4,315,919.03	380,756.73	78,893,964.68
500,000.00	2,732.14	757,125.62	—	—	40,000.00	67,851.17	179,308.90	32,658.45	1,954,397.48
1,000,000.00	174,260.50	4,844,566.37	152,275.22	5,584,115.80	—	1,138,586.58	182,191.04	44,447.51	18,270,431.98
256,100.00	149,940.94	1,979,780.80	—	—	2,050,000.00	558,280.24	5,058,601.00	318,026.11	5,498,830.01
107,173.85	13,764.98	91,512.94	—	—	—	4,011.20	485,003.09	19,724.92	255,101.87
500,000.00	40,943.26	1,240,983.55	177,913.92	—	1,547,000.00	119,287.41	33,760.68	4,878.22	4,410,859.52
1,000,000.00	14,271.11	2,689,932.20	75,099.22	—	2,340,000.00	2,101,418.81	765,847.29	18,884.29	9,606,442.26
2,632,100.00	457,701.81	38,016,784.61	—	—	10,329,000.00	4,599,669.03	1,385,731.22	—	58,219,414.44
200,000.00	1,592.90	268,098.63	—	—	350,000.00	75,684.82	1,270,778.57	413,381.42	1,083,013.88
250,000.00	3,966.63	892,631.46	—	—	70,000.00	22,045.68	167,448.73	20,188.80	1,277,963.89
250,000.00	4,265.00	561,913.83	—	—	—	—	11,993.36	20,327.42	1,662,025.90
200,000.00	98,500.00	768,885.78	24,203.45	—	250,000.00	78,591.55	208,547.07	37,300.00	1,719,584.14
2,000,000.00	580,000.00	1,220,267.90	—	—	—	—	281,219.94	18,183.42	4,422,167.84
1,117,500.00	74,039.91	841,609.47	83,689.48	—	—	70,411.87	601,800.92	20,999.02	2,187,250.73
500,000.00	20,000.00	792,747.03	—	—	1,050,000.00	186,842.69	—	—	3,031,834.04
10,000,000.00	—	33,520,760.31	—	—	—	1,686,265.67	453,570.70	28,673.62	42,195,139.14
500,000.00	146,969.88	90,770.00	214,291.36	—	—	27,736.48	—	—	1,382,828.53
49,454.67	1,516.97	32,996.00	—	—	—	10,240.56	389,165.74	988,113.78	104,535.79
600,000.00	284,228.75	1,448,993.06	—	—	100,000.00	10,124.77	9,374.52	13,895.07	2,686,999.16
106,200.00	22,160.00	533,522.59	—	—	300,000.00	3,067,227.30	146,926.06	953.07	1,081,561.37	1,081,561.37
1,000,000.00	1,126,054.48	13,347,176.09	3,175,686.77	—	27,749,500.00	2,830.98	40,514.45	66,336.84	63,417,332.92
111,450.02	14,737.78	77,083.49	—	—	—	50,953,238.37	100,465.21	8,387.80	207,890.23
6,163,659.23	655,107.82	20,600,727.76	—	62,356,091.20	—	711,794.87	13,738,030.56	213,657.78	146,157,531.29
6,138,710.00	—	4,320,464.54	—	—	—	71,340.37	3,985,552.76	1,787.96	15,156,521.96
1,000,000.00	—	2,456,969.23	—	—	—	6,650.38	10,900.00	2,061,628.21	3,606,088.76
250,000.00	39,708.58	15,666.52	—	—	320,000.00	2,218,249.72	187,914.98	60,879.16	899,934.46
7,500,000.00	5,497,977.91	99,227,575.48	—	—	—	5,391.77	419,460.49	549,644.59	115,412,908.19
500,000.00	—	303,416.42	—	—	—	20,325,390.56	386,628.92	32,897.66	1,228,334.07
10,000,000.00	226,824.27	—	—	—	—	105,661.65	369,736.79	1,914,531.62	32,836,483.24
500,000.00	58,155.44	469,582.42	—	* 80,000.00	—	3,586,547.96	257,347.47	2,305.01	1,473,051.39
300,000.00	272,632.90	5,541,565.21	—	5,368,800.04	—	—	235,619.37	202,085.90	15,507,251.34
354,187,033.76	95,745,813.06	3,452,068,593.86	28,231,302.70	1,389,715,916.04	267,063,986.00	416,314,777.48	267,300,969.98	43,503,197.63	6,314,131,590.71

* Subsidiary notes currency
* Copper-notes

ASSETS

BANKS	Cash & Cash Due from Banks	Total Loans	Investments in Securities & Estates	Capital of Savings & Trust Department	Reserve for Notes in Circulation	Reserve for Other Banks' Notes Issued	Accrued Items and Accounts Receivable	Other Assets	Net Loss for the Year	Furniture & Fixtures	Organization Expenses	Total
The Shansi Provincial Bank	2,740,082.67	14,536,420.63	24,656,852.59	—	8,618,622.90	—	737,981.51	12,447,636.42	—	229,094.46	—	63,966,691.18
The Shantung Min Sheng Bank	4,665,675.44	8,350,545.57	6,700.00	—	2,480,000.00	—	150,100.03	2,684,394.56	—	220,021.17	15,354.52	18,572,791.29
Dah Chung Bank	1,411,660.09	29,713,110.71	72,562.33	—	3,533,609.00	—	381,334.00	—	—	40,903.29	25,472.04	35,179,251.45
Ta Sun Bank	946,715.54	3,853,649.36	917,734.22	—	—	—	129,014.11	78,969.71	—	167,191.84	—	6,093,274.78
Dah Dong Commercial Bank, Ltd.	69,502.81	770,947.70	20,814.17	—	—	28,000.00	2,741.31	1,723.60	—	102.25	—	893,831.84
Dah Foo Commercial & Savings Bank	3,361,748.94	2,070,381.39	348,188.86	100,000.00	—	596,000.00	248,993.36	289,807.40	—	52,740.31	20,937.35	7,088,797.61
Bank of Greater Asia, Ltd.	401,266.22	1,027,784.64	268,704.00	—	—	500,000.00	95,488.02	9,336.65	—	30,181.24	19,120.52	2,351,881.29
The Continental Bank	20,790,830.34	50,611,499.41	18,758,429.35	* 1,600,000.00	—	—	1,755,189.18	250,000.00	—	4,092,244.40	23,467.79	97,881,660.47
The Dah Kong Bank, Ltd.	344,347.35	1,131,893.21	725,495.17	—	—	1,500,000.00	285,259.97	160,458.06	—	231,727.14	20,460.00	4,399,641.50
The United Chinese Bank, Ltd.	2,173,857.44	3,084,065.92	—	—	—	—	—	212,101.10	—	18,229.60	—	5,488,254.06
The Cultivation Bank of Chuenkong	480,109.11	2,160,161.36	6,047,228.63	100,000.00	—	4,800,000.00	—	2,437,504.61	—	564,144.12	—	16,589,147.83
The Salt Industry Bank of Szechuen, Chungking	1,009,932.96	7,005,801.73	5,531,171.77	200,000.00	—	10,660,000.00	—	912,388.04	—	1,072,127.81	—	26,391,422.31
The Woman's Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.	116,938.64	3,851,723.70	—	100,000.00	—	850,000.00	419,049.84	589,005.93	—	1,579.04	—	5,928,297.15
Bank of Shanghai Municipality	4,716,872.48	5,520,129.50	633,469.20	—	—	1,243,000.00	2,362.99	8,438.53	—	26,332.50	15,874.20	12,166,479.40
Yung Hung Banking Corporation of Shanghai	498,676.90	1,947,910.37	660,995.72	—	—	1,185,000.00	637,749.31	944,436.25	—	485,119.28	—	6,359,887.83
The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.	34,591,365.29	96,018,284.47	8,622,273.29	× 1,000,000.00	—	37,796,300.00	21,569,019.72	2,678,371.25	—	9,186,944.03	—	211,462,558.05
The Union Commercial Bank, Ltd.	1,184,998.54	4,160,002.78	449,897.09	100,000.00	—	2,015,000.00	172,379.36	12,710.76	—	29,000.00	—	8,123,988.53
Shanghai Coal Merchants Bank	852,228.29	1,091,871.84	763,234.22	—	—	228,000.00	271,427.47	169,431.00	—	—	—	3,376,192.82
The Pacific Bank, Ltd.	75,523.02	1,296,106.67	386,556.44	50,000.00	—	385,000.00	37,797.98	109,256.99	—	12,457.61	13,205.57	2,365,873.68
The Central Bank of China	275,195,451.41	477,470,088.35	37,571,773.32	* 10,000,000.00	340,375,371.61	—	51,792,088.16	21,410,739.58	—	17,420,759.54	—	1,231,236,272.57
Chung Foo Union Bank, Ltd.	3,565,818.42	14,719,780.58	4,152,291.80	200,000.00	—	1,731,000.00	5,837,439.50	460,440.46	—	717,163.92	7,511.74	31,391,446.43
The Chung Woo Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.	700,066.80	1,142,187.32	502,729.23	50,000.00	—	525,000.00	183,955.78	17,722.46	—	43,130.58	51,485.12	3,216,277.29
The China & South Sea Bank	13,683,711.83	75,314,098.04	9,749,435.37	500,000.00	—	17,645,000.00	8,486,231.96	3,541,828.48	—	2,180,635.04	—	136,700,940.72
China Development Bank, Ltd.	879,470.87	3,949,054.74	102,368.13	200,000.00	—	1,740,000.00	369,329.66	1,341,710.95	—	14,000.00	14,000.00	8,609,934.35
The Manufacturers Bank of China, Ltd.	12,733,263.69	27,693,742.94	4,613,565.39	200,000.00	—	9,730,000.00	1,692,219.11	3,051,920.10	—	605,702.41	7,023.15	60,334,076.79
The Agricultural and Industrial Bank of China	6,689,768.92	19,066,871.65	3,624,667.51	400,000.00	16,155,817.00	3,270,000.00	6,778,479.03	—	—	1,212,573.14	21,876.90	57,220,124.15
The Agricultural Bank of China	79,751,876.67	78,207,973.40	3,465,122.12	—	162,013,831.00	11,400,000.00	4,725,147.45	6,412,727.46	—	360,405.32	286,177.91	346,623,261.33
Bank of China	291,135,676.18	710,308,092.38	31,176,367.13	5,000,000.00	465,691,272.42	—	141,034,428.56	64,050,083.78	—	10,676,804.45	—	1,719,072,724.90
The Land Bank of China, Ltd.	2,974,811.54	10,597,031.62	2,450,576.36	100,000.00	7,496,000.00	3,455,000.00	1,166,464.86	—	—	2,145,474.96	—	30,385,359.34
The Chung Hwa Commercial & Savings Banks, Ltd.	354,014.27	2,924,192.71	96,200.24	50,000.00	—	300,000.00	1,193,012.70	66,138.14	—	25.00	—	4,983,583.06
The Chinese Industrial Bank	907,886.56	3,643,087.30	346,497.41	200,000.00	—	1,005,000.00	94,957.31	1,282,905.00	—	19,000.00	—	7,499,333.58
The Chung Wei Bank, Ltd.	5,237,982.36	8,516,289.12	269,174.05	400,000.00	—	8,620,000.00	1,447,881.08	3,410,027.54	—	3,212,068.00	20,901.87	31,134,324.02
China Banking Corporation	19,394,736.80	15,768,456.78	1,658,485.42	—	—	—	4,105,902.42	9,940,588.22	—	1,300,280.04	—	52,177,449.68
The Local Bank of Szechuen	1,248,486.41	9,293,260.01	11,316,138.66	† 700,000.00	1,000,000.00	12,680,000.00	2,343,198.01	376,290.98	—	144,590.80	14,128.52	39,116,093.39
The Mei Feng Bank of Szechuen	463,800.66	3,920,519.32	10,129,919.91	100,000.00	839.00	17,560,000.00	901,950.06	2,977,425.62	—	848,236.59	32,150.46	36,934,841.62
The Szechuen Commercial Bank, Ltd.	202,521.99	2,768,862.36	3,910,383.90	100,000.00	—	8,244,000.00	219,559.96	1,492,314.24	—	153,784.15	—	17,092,026.60
Pingyang Farmers Bank	28,721.36	68,821.54	—	—	—	—	2,329.16	1,347.53	—	57.71	—	101,277.30
Ming Foo Commercial and Savings Bank	228,419.53	1,056,890.83	113,270.40	100,000.00	—	241,000.00	71,147.13	1,772.85	—	4,371.63	13,443.67	1,830,316.04
Yeong Dah Bank, Ltd.	1,944,338.71	4,729,360.27	1,323,429.35	—	—	2,700,000.00	424,967.03	206,009.41	—	32,489.77	40,241.18	11,400,835.72
Cheng Ming Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.	741,946.76	1,485,188.42	640,449.93	100,000.00	—	474,000.00	357,334.98	289,937.74	—	2,223.00	12,500.00	4,103,580.83
The Reconstruction Bank of Kiangsi	136,820.10	1,427,726.11	200.00	—	—	—	76,456.84	304,554.16	—	12,508.04	480.54	1,958,822.79
Kiang Fong Agricultural and Industrial Bank	1110,925.96	1,292,554.20	361,552.89	—	—	330,000.00	3,261.07	164,354.97	—	3,744.10	—	2,272,393.22
Kiangsu Farmers Bank	13,580,917.23	15,996,167.48	1,222,302.89	200,000.00	1,649,300.00	3,379,950.00	446,963.58	—	—	1,302,014.39	—	37,777,615.57
Kiangsu Bank	7,265,905.10	22,426,269.22	5,056,215.43	200,000.00	—	4,840,000.00	474,347.90	2,062,467.67	—	1,015,307.52	221,166.04	42,503,392.99
Bank of Communications	138,532,825.88	333,183,984.47	45,044,501.13	× 5,000,000.00	302,140,924.50	—	—	19,138,243.68	—	6,454,013.41	—	849,494,493.07
The Kwang Hua Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.	217,891.78	832,215.35	351,148.97	100,000.00	—	1,035,000.00	181,754.25	546,984.90	—	6,500.00	25,000.00	3,296,495.25
Woo Hsing Tien Yieh Bank	234,459.23	855,189.46	560,265.32	50,000.00	—	—	—	40.00	—	500.00	—	1,700,454.01
Sing Tai Bank, Ltd.	939,801.38	1,469,210.38	114,183.36	* 300,000.00	—	—	285,747.71	516,687.99	—	18,663.00	39,030.92	3,683,324.74
The Bank of East Asia, Ltd.	13,746,962.53	7,918,143.17	2,870,929.69	—	—	—	934,330.63	1,439,507.61	—	2,470,001.00	—	29,379,874.63
Tung Lai Bank	3,496,260.28	11,781,891.21	3,985,204.25	200,000.00	—	4,029,000.00	462,141.67	893,397.62	—	120,759.44	5,681.18	24,950,335.65
The Kincheng Banking Corporation	28,935,001.16	77,704,951.99	18,219,392.61	500,000.00	—	—	12,521,337.44	250,000.00	—	6,015,307.52	221,166.04	144,367,156.76
The Farmers Bank of Kintang	315.44	—	7,799.39	—	—	—	—	49,569.90	—	586.00	—	58,270.73
The Agricultural and Industrial Bank of the City of Tsingtao	176,877.59	634,331.51	74,859.20	—	12,901.00	—	37,395.93	10,156.45	—	5,987.01	—	952,202.69
The Provincial Bank of Honan	1,267,137.74	8,841,884.00	1,428,169.60	* 50,000.00	228,420.61	1,363,646.00	165,034.80	288,894.32	—	230,998.65	8,826.83	13,878,012.55
The Wutsin Commercial Bank, Ltd.	1,324,355.03	1,494,425.86	249,170.26	—	—	1,020,000.00	49,422.45	14,049.90	—	17,270.46	—	4,168,693.96
The Bank of Asia, Ltd.	189,460.35	2,153,107.37	960,284.13	—	—	2,145,000.00	107,706.97	—	—	10,439.48	38,505.33	5,604,603.63
The Chekiang Commercial Banking Corporation	246,377.18	716,044.91	44,756.22	* 200,000.00	—	960,000.00	53,459.95	15,550.08	1,905.26	11,628.87	48,002.15	2,296,724.62
The City Bank of Nanking, Ltd.	555,964.36	1,371,644.01	421,804.41	50,000.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,414.65	2,408,827.43
Nanking Commercial and Savings Bank	58,978.64	508,143.54	90,366.24	50,000.00	—	111,319.04	34,340.18	12,335.40	—	12,783.30	10,952.71	889,219.05
Sin Fu Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.	245,366.91	1,105,138.65	720,583.70	50,000.00	—	154,500.00	47,808.98	22,303.92	—	39,111.18	11,040.91	2,395,854.25
The Salt Industry Bank of Szechuen	81,875.25	1,267,220.53	1,166,365.60	100,000.00	—	1,390,000.00	213,950.50	18,790.00	—	86,043.40	—	4,324,345.28
Chungking Bank	487,911.70	1,904,369.21	6,875,492.52	100,000.00	—	12,381,000.00	707,217.14	869,530.05	—	19,383.04	5,202.73	23,350,106.39
The Shanghai Mercantile Bank, Ltd.	731,240.61	1,312,887.63	112,251.38	100,000.00	—	240,000.00	125,695.54	447,331.71	—	744,939.59	—	3,814,446.46
China Standard Bank, Ltd.	186,562.76	484,237.59	130,625.00	—	—	19,000.00	20,011.88	1,844.37	—	—	—	841,381.60
The Chekiang Provincial Bank	11,109,437.79	17,845,882.09	7,556,162.67	× 200,000.00	5,000,000.00	5,427,000.00	1,193,589.89	291,609.25	—	167,465.16	37,805.40	48,828,952.25
The Chekiang Construction Bank, Ltd.	431,437.64	880,049.51	42,897.12	× 200,000.00	—	2,040,000.00	65,336.82	—	—	151,732.07	—	3,811,453.16
The Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.	48,509,405.04	31,457,036.57	5,835,547.56	200,000.00	—	2,190,000.00	168,814.65	2,452,305.26	—	270,005.00	—	48,509,405.04
The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.	11,301,954.92	39,682,679.75	9,031,857.64	× 1,000,000.00	—	8,610,000.00	1,015,399.29	5,725,473.08	—	2,520,100.00	6,500.00	78,893,964.68
Chekiang Chu Feng Bank	130,577.65	720,531.70	264,240.04	100,000.00	—	160,000.00	—	142,973.33	—	9,732.94	—	1,528,055.66
The Cheh-Tung Commercial Bank, Ltd.	329,459.44	909,158.34	160,838.00	—	—	400,000.00	19,976.70	49,965.00	—	85,000.00	—	1,954,397.48
The Northern Shansi Industrial Bank	3,531,447.49	7,436,599.49	15,500.00	—	5,584,115.80	—	786,090.87	831,729.22	—	63,900.57	21,048.54	18,270,431.98
The Hsuchow National Bank, Ltd.	258,612.07	2,180,351.97	376,733.87	—	—	2,050,000.00	505,309.30	118,224.77	—	15,198.03	—	5,498,830.01
Hainin Farmers Bank	59,817.74	146,845.89	17,652.50	—	—	—	18,001.24	11,199.53	—	623.36	1,060.61	255,101.87
The Foo Tung Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.	151,842.80	1,473,421.06	441,119.50	100,000.00	—	1,547,000.00	104,962.36	234,157.87	—	348,327.93	10,030.00	4,410,859.52
The China Investment Bank, Ltd.	480,405.50	2,017,341.84	1,375,953.02	300,000.00	—	2,340,000.00	491,759.05	2,473,489.07	58,697.14	45,196.68	23,599.96	9,606,442.26
The China State Bank, Ltd.	12,232,173.51	22,315,626.25	7,282,471.79	200,000.00	—	7,030,252.50	5,572,422.18	36,761.91	—	3,476,305.41	73,400.89	58,219,414.44
The Wenchow Commercial Bank	71,970.91	349,966.60	218,135.00	—	—	350,000.00	13,192.47	73,810.62	—

TABLE VI

ANALYSIS OF DEPOSITS, CASH AND CASH DUE TO AND FROM BANKS (December 31, 1936)

BANKS	Fixed Deposits	Current Deposits	Due to Banks	Other Deposits	Cash	Due from Banks	Cash and Cash Due from Bank
The Shansi Provincial Bank	819,990.13	14,650,064.64	8,243.06	4,866,294.34	1,652,235.43	1,087,847.24	—
The Shantung Min Sheng Bank	237,214.69	4,493,148.11	478,621.51	428,213.36	1,998,665.70	2,667,009.74	—
Dah Chung Bank	1,215,899.95	2,049,861.66	—	—	279,237.07	1,132,423.02	—
Ta Sun Bank	2,062,887.13	962,200.42	1,154,760.87	—	43,404.95	903,310.59	—
Dah Dong Commercial Bank, Ltd.	281,625.88	143,250.19	—	—	30,748.83	38,753.98	—
Dah Foo Commercial & Savings Bank	551,052.47	4,384,579.99	—	—	1,312,541.42	2,049,207.52	—
Bank of Greater Asia, Ltd.	343,979.50	632,915.79	—	—	19,279.71	381,986.51	—
The Continental Bank	42,315,621.59	46,835,933.65	—	—	4,717,225.12	16,073,605.22	—
The Dah Kong Bank, Ltd.	—	—	41,587.60	625,167.85	14,878.36	329,469.59	—
The United Chinese Bank, Ltd.	—	—	—	3,321,682.44	—	—	2,173,857.44
The Cultivation Bank of Chuenkong	—	—	28,017.25	4,661,809.93	309,331.30	170,777.81	—
The Salt Industry Bank of Szechuen, Chungking	5,964,398.89	2,543,003.69	—	—	420,084.14	589,848.82	—
The Woman's Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.	1,150,735.41	2,167,991.49	—	—	49,945.12	66,993.52	—
Bank of Shanghai Municipality	983,602.23	6,779,079.07	—	—	—	—	4,716,872.48
Yung Hung Banking Corporation of Shanghai	592,001.17	1,556,038.54	189,520.74	—	44,967.78	453,709.12	—
The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.	43,927,031.39	70,720,875.44	—	—	5,002,518.30	29,588,846.99	—
The Union Commercial Bank, Ltd.	2,377,467.46	1,570,648.02	—	—	104,417.98	1,080,580.56	—
Shanghai Coal Merchants Bank	546,788.25	1,598,136.79	—	—	32,391.47	819,836.82	—
The Pacific Bank, Ltd.	153,776.23	282,965.54	89,736.51	—	55,892.19	19,630.83	—
The Central Bank of China	—	—	—	713,795,252.68	49,778,299.56	225,417,151.85	—
Chung Foo Union Bank, Ltd.	11,612,783.91	7,332,870.48	—	—	655,386.76	2,910,431.67	—
The Chung Woo Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.	166,414.68	1,531,896.86	22,952.81	—	64,365.63	635,701.17	—
The China & South Sea Bank	40,283,471.90	54,474,154.24	—	5,824,175.71	—	—	18,683,711.83
China Development Bank, Ltd.	—	—	—	2,847,276.36	104,839.09	774,631.78	—
The Manufacturers Bank of China, Ltd.	2,857,369.97	36,472,230.60	—	—	791,116.36	11,948,787.33	—
The Agricultural and Industrial Bank of China	5,100,369.15	20,585,019.42	—	—	2,936,095.55	3,753,673.37	—
The Agricultural Bank of China	—	—	—	155,444,370.35	12,333,131.59	67,418,745.08	—
Bank of China	450,376,652.91	366,311,114.14	161,982,349.12	—	—	—	291,135,676.18
The Land Bank of China, Ltd.	1,380,274.36	10,644,544.61	—	—	401,011.52	2,573,800.02	—
The Chung Hwa Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.	223,429.45	2,249,739.86	86,478.02	—	67,344.57	286,669.70	—
The Chinese Industrial Bank	1,010,480.83	3,014,101.74	—	—	166,129.46	741,757.10	—
The Chung Wai Bank, Ltd.	3,603,160.50	6,476,814.19	—	—	212,541.75	5,025,440.61	—
China Banking Corporation	11,481,597.32	11,159,764.82	2,508,568.96	—	13,570,610.16	5,824,126.64	—
The Local Bank of Szechuen	8,863,717.79	5,930,966.36	—	105,722.68	1,149,621.16	98,865.25	—
The Mei Feng Bank of Szechuen	—	—	—	8,961,668.42	314,830.23	148,970.43	—
The Szechuen Commercial Bank, Ltd.	2,418,305.89	807,869.05	—	—	—	—	202,521.99
Pingyang Farmers Bank	7,744.75	33,680.64	—	—	6,643.80	22,077.56	—
Ming Foo Commercial and Savings Bank	44,270.00	525,751.41	—	—	96,851.16	131,568.37	—
Yeong Dah Bank, Ltd.	1,524,950.79	2,769,248.91	761,249.87	—	90,963.95	1,853,374.76	—
Cheng Ming Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.	304,876.35	2,302,800.22	—	—	63,522.43	678,424.33	—
The Reconstruction Bank of Kiangsi	—	—	—	275,472.62	136,897.10	—	—
Kiang Fong Agricultural and Industrial Bank	1,028,550.98	358,178.82	652.43	—	24,751.78	86,174.18	—
Kiangsu Farmers Bank	—	—	—	20,503,873.84	—	—	13,580,917.23
Kiangsu Bank	—	—	7,256,628.75	24,411,987.68	969,916.92	6,295,988.18	—
Bank of Communications	131,741,269.13	326,494,403.83	—	—	—	—	138,532,825.88
The Kwang Hua Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.	263,661.59	394,976.03	—	—	21,421.35	196,470.43	—
Woo Hsien Tien Yieh Bank	—	—	4,576.45	1,346,680.06	73,127.00	161,332.23	—
Sing Tai Bank, Ltd.	299,811.00	1,801,943.34	—	238,575.23	54,747.49	885,053.89	—
The Bank of East Asia, Ltd.	—	—	—	18,358,217.44	—	—	13,746,962.53
Tung Lai Bank	5,267,010.83	7,318,521.03	1,886,511.98	—	212,660.63	3,283,599.65	—
The Kincheng Banking Corporation	47,102,852.60	68,917,706.03	—	—	7,075,007.78	21,859,993.38	—
The Farmers Bank of Kintang	—	—	—	—	315.44	—	—
The Agricultural and Industrial Bank of the City of Tsingtao	25,263.00	346,158.42	211,540.81	—	37,968.34	138,609.25	—
The Provincial Bank of Honan	—	—	—	6,863,355.39	1,038,114.24	229,023.50	—
The Wutsin Commercial Bank, Ltd.	710,705.49	1,562,692.35	—	—	66,228.37	1,258,126.66	—
The Bank of Asia, Ltd.	1,002,478.77	1,022,510.79	—	—	12,376.08	177,084.27	—
The Chekiang Commercial Banking Corporation	185,887.17	301,043.88	16,162.17	—	26,712.27	219,664.91	—
The City Bank of Nanking, Ltd.	—	—	—	1,618,105.06	—	—	555,964.36
Nanking Commercial and Savings Bank	—	—	—	502,621.83	33,557.98	25,420.66	—
Sin Fu Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.	—	—	—	1,388,980.59	149,457.75	95,909.16	—
The Salt Industry Bank of Szechuen	837,922.47	112,782.31	—	—	65,999.57	15,875.68	—
Chungking Bank	896,317.84	1,678,475.85	30,911.78	—	187,880.22	300,031.48	—
The Shanghai Mercantile Bank, Ltd.	117,080.00	1,155,228.40	728,114.02	—	21,135.69	710,204.92	—
China Standard Bank, Ltd.	6,235.14	225,338.70	—	—	6,998.21	179,564.55	—
The Chekiang Provincial Bank	11,746,256.61	11,983,029.10	1,542,489.52	—	2,211,293.01	8,898,144.78	—
The Chekiang Construction Bank, Ltd.	455,478.76	700,398.27	—	—	—	—	431,437.64
The Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.	11,600,134.73	26,026,701.88	—	—	2,727,104.69	3,208,591.31	—
The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.	29,369,521.31	27,352,480.89	—	—	2,998,460.17	8,303,494.75	—
Chekiang Chu Fong Bank	16,775.43	311,803.65	100,521.54	—	54,382.83	76,194.82	—
The Cheh-Tung Commercial Bank, Ltd.	321,824.46	397,798.85	37,502.31	—	26,610.24	302,849.20	—
The Northern Shansi Industrial Bank	30,488.63	4,814,077.74	—	—	2,554,584.51	976,862.98	—
The Hsuchow National Bank, Ltd.	69,540.35	1,910,240.45	—	—	253,012.07	—	—
Hainin Farmers Bank	41,951.60	49,561.34	—	—	10,822.69	48,896.05	—
The Poo Tung Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.	117,819.58	875,632.62	247,531.35	—	65,477.94	86,364.86	—
The China Investment Bank, Ltd.	—	—	—	2,689,932.20	90,679.22	389,726.28	—
The China State Bank, Ltd.	7,159,357.42	30,857,427.19	—	—	3,078,893.24	9,153,280.27	—
The Wenchow Commercial Bank	167,316.60	99,623.46	1,158.57	—	30,686.21	41,284.70	—
Shaoshing Commercial Bank, Ltd.	565,463.36	322,055.94	5,112.16	—	21,404.91	274,736.49	—
The Foochow Commercial Bank	109,220.00	24,685.20	389,926.28	38,082.35	236,650.28	106,464.83	—
Teng-Hsu Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.	289,060.95	479,824.83	—	—	35,015.32	191,796.33	—
N.V. Chungwa Shangyeh Mij.	706,524.36	513,743.54	—	—	—	—	678,407.76
China United Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.	190,104.23	651,505.24	—	—	—	—	106,367.65
Wai Chung Commercial and Savings Bank	144,811.26	647,935.77	—	—	66,453.65	206,382.93	—
Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation, Ltd.	—	—	—	33,520,760.31	—	—	17,609,396.18
The Silk Bank, Ltd.	34,143.41	56,508.36	118.23	—	85,357.41	4,885.19	—
Yih-Tung-Pu Farmers Bank	9,938.11	23,057.89	—	—	3,067.56	12,774.42	—
Yu Tsin Bank	570,315.80	306,468.13	572,209.13	—	88,383.43	310,524.47	—
Chengshien Agricultural & Industrial Bank	216,730.80	316,792.79	—	—	38,529.68	94,910.95	—
Young Brothers Banking Corporation	5,233,126.24	8,114,049.85	—	—	980,665.45	2,013,367.46	—
Kashing Farmers Bank	10,384.76	55,269.40	11,429.33	—	17,193.72	—	6,295,110.02
The Kwangsi Provincial Bank	186,863.80	18,879,664.71	1,534,199.25	—	22,409,875.74	3,849,068.43	—
Kwangtung Bank	—	—	—	4,320,464.54	—	—	—
The Industrial Bank of Kwangtung	—	—	—	2,456,969.23	284,198.83	192,887.48	—
The Wenchow Industrial Bank, Ltd.	89,108.94	4,010.26	2,541.32	—	723.86	14,081.58	—
Yien Yieh Commercial Bank	41,803,681.47	57,423,894.01	—	—	5,294,781.17	26,419,888.44	—
The Seng Dah Trust Co., Ltd.	60,971.21	235,036.44	7,408.77	—	124,703.51	923,464.62	—
The China Development Finance Corporation	—	—	—	—	8,928,773.51	—	—
Tai Wo Hing Banking Co., Ltd.	—	—	—	469,582.42	85,298.80	317,872.20	—
Sui Yuan Provincial Bank	2,058,850.00	3,470,245.83	1,154.54	11,314.84	918,029.16	2,369,790.88	—
TOTAL	947,644,753.11	1,302,586,743.99	181,940,487.01	1,019,896,609.75	162,827,456.62	492,604,748.58	508,450,029.17
Grand Total				3,452,068,593.86			1,163,882,234.37

TABLE VII

BALANCE SHEET OF SAVINGS BANKS AND SAVINGS DEPARTMENT OF BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES. (December 31, 1936)

LIABILITIES							ASSETS				
Capital	Reserve	Total Deposits	Other Liabilities	Net Profit	Total	BANKS	Cash and Cash Due from Banks	Total Loans	Investments in Securities	Other Assets	Total
100,000.00	10,130.17	291,139.90	7,193.03	4,709.77	413,172.87	Dah Foo Commercial & Savings Bank	257,603.43	26,800.00	125,794.10	2,975.34	413,172.87
600,000.00	124,494.57	22,772,992.07	698,130.66	64,076.33	24,259,693.63	The Continental Bank	8,341,146.01	4,646,390.91	10,587,662.92	684,493.79	24,259,693.63
200,000.00	14,569.41	1,794,532.00	56,198.44	86,447.70	2,151,747.55	The Salt Industry Bank of Szechuen, Chungking	72,306.68	1,444,182.60	564,466.00	70,792.27	2,151,747.55
100,000.00	9,989.71	1,358,687.22	12,277.87	2,660.32	1,483,615.12	The Woman's Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.	387,276.78	478,785.17	501,304.29	116,248.88	1,483,615.12
500,000.00	600,000.00	38,827,157.86	488,634.82	125,062.58	40,540,855.26	The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.	7,256,230.48	23,309,751.11	9,266,807.71	708,065.96	40,540,855.26
100,000.00	2,000.00	92,312.98	48,856.51	7,159.52	250,329.01	The Union Commercial Bank, Ltd.	25,729.66	44,955.00	134,068.94	45,575.41	250,329.01
100,000.00	——	96,742.31	2,564.03	1,367.16	200,673.50	The Shanghai Trust Co., Ltd.	80,995.06	39,747.50	75,449.50	4,481.44	200,673.50
50,000.00	10,000.00	100,511.95	5,293.77	1,240.38	167,046.10	The Pacific Bank, Ltd.	28,227.61	49,215.00	86,608.29	2,995.20	167,046.10
200,000.00	7,521.71	3,544,102.76	944,567.11	5,118.93	4,701,310.51	Chung Foo Union Bank, Ltd.	920,234.08	1,184,500.30	1,607,231.40	989,344.73	4,701,310.51
50,000.00	13,427.77	368,555.98	49,329.78	1,091.71	482,405.24	The Chung Woo Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.	32,482.51	234,548.07	204,248.78	11,125.88	482,405.24
100,000.00	20,000.00	2,125,649.47	70,177.67	29,526.83	2,345,353.97	The First Trust Company of China	226,231.31	1,163,217.73	936,973.52	18,931.41	2,345,353.97
200,000.00	45,000.00	1,348,350.84	2,038,201.10	12,366.24	3,643,918.18	China Development Bank, Ltd.	269,014.34	946,769.46	449,935.71	1,978,198.67	3,643,918.18
200,000.00	101,710.09	5,270,771.61	227,639.71	111,317.14	5,911,438.55	The Manufacturers Bank of China, Ltd.	792,661.34	3,780,638.33	1,244,069.26	94,069.62	5,911,438.55
400,000.00	50,000.00	2,087,607.64	66,411.53	23,715.78	2,627,734.95	The Agricultural and Industrial Bank of China	379,482.59	717,818.67	1,458,365.57	72,068.12	2,627,734.95
5,000,000.00	97,711.82	85,601,629.95	999,001.83	116,343.17	91,814,686.77	Bank of China	19,569,229.93	57,236,305.06	13,998,403.52	1,010,748.26	91,814,686.77
100,000.00	180,000.00	2,668,369.62	214,687.15	29,502.45	3,192,559.22	The Land Bank of China, Ltd.	598,106.93	1,637,058.46	896,222.69	61,171.14	3,192,559.22
50,000.00	11,255.00	576,770.47	12,036.45	16,497.96	666,559.88	The Chung Hwa Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.	140,597.66	310,280.00	198,757.67	16,924.55	666,559.88
200,000.00	60,000.00	1,337,026.23	49,534.82	25,268.51	1,671,829.56	The Chinese Industrial Bank	297,834.82	767,337.52	569,834.32	36,822.90	1,671,829.56
400,000.00	164,765.88	971,238.21	774,337.41	9,472.25	2,319,813.75	The Chung Wai Bank, Ltd.	751,284.09	299,532.18	1,061,667.01	207,330.47	2,319,813.75
1,000,000.00	1,735,020.10	78,751,745.81	18,499,238.34	951,674.04	100,937,678.29	The Joint Savings Society of the Yienyieh, Kincheng, Continental and China & South Sea Banks	16,087,286.38	42,560,760.29	25,377,060.57	16,912,571.05	100,937,678.29
500,000.00	26,600.00	3,721,715.87	1,797,794.97	31,598.60	6,077,709.44	The Savings Society of the Ningpo Commercial & Savings Bank	478,675.65	2,177,364.99	1,376,578.30	2,045,090.50	6,077,709.44
100,000.00	——	675,184.62	15,972.22	57,237.23	848,394.07	The Mei Feng Bank of Szechuen	207,289.73	142,388.88	477,228.00	21,487.46	848,394.07
100,000.00	30,000.00	134,426.35	10,543.33	55,301.55	330,271.23	The Szechuen Commercial Bank, Ltd.	77,116.88	209,150.00	44,000.00	4.35	330,271.23
100,000.00	3,420.00	108,755.75	2,288.87	3,195.01	217,659.63	Ming Foo Commercial and Savings Bank	69,905.48	93,750.00	39,304.96	14,699.19	217,659.63
100,000.00	5,500.00	243,776.68	19,536.52	3,259.42	372,072.62	Cheng Ming Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.	26,313.33	191,290.00	147,483.64	6,985.65	372,072.62
200,000.00	50,988.96	5,212,145.38	159,628.06	66,960.35	5,689,722.75	Kiangsu Bank	1,127,253.83	3,107,690.58	1,332,392.26	122,386.08	5,689,722.75
2,500,000.00	357,358.24	61,100,022.16	1,305,420.75	128,349.58	65,391,150.73	Bank of Communications	9,406,486.27	36,057,677.15	18,881,074.84	1,045,912.47	65,391,150.73
100,000.00	——	51,330.45	2,389.63	360.37	154,080.45	The Kwang Hwa Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.	6,535.14	2,500.00	140,000.00	5,045.31	154,080.45
50,000.00	26,197.16	465,944.98	15,098.17	3,944.92	561,185.23	Woo Hsien Tien Yieh Bank	20,164.00	160,798.60	358,732.55	21,490.08	561,185.23
200,000.00	42,326.33	1,122,098.81	39,477.81	7,323.29	1,411,226.24	Tung Lai Bank	260,768.96	446,790.98	638,120.79	65,545.51	1,411,226.24
500,000.00	400,000.00	55,107,033.02	3,560,632.69	270,207.75	59,837,873.46	The Kincheng Banking Corporation	13,089,631.10	29,151,410.37	15,674,965.73	1,921,866.26	59,837,873.46
50,000.00	27,852.31	152,351.54	29,688.60	13,394.77	273,287.22	Sin Fu Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.	56,340.63	62,000.00	136,819.34	18,127.25	273,287.22
100,000.00	——	160,346.05	64,029.82	11,339.36	335,714.93	The Salt Industry Bank of Szechuen	134,701.84	85,000.00	55,070.50	60,942.59	335,714.93
100,000.00	10,800.00	440,604.12	9,812.83	7,858.72	569,075.67	The Shanghai Mercantile Bank, Ltd.	110,249.67	180,860.00	266,028.51	11,937.49	569,075.67
50,000.00	7,401.98	455,620.86	—	369.93	513,392.77	The City Bank of Nanking	151,314.83	205,959.33	156,118.61	——	513,392.77
50,000.00	303.07	174,928.09	158.79	2,727.64	228,117.59	Nanking Commercial and Savings Bank	138,837.56	38,280.00	140.00	50,860.03	228,117.59
100,000.00	61,493.19	3,697,189.19	117,429.46	25,941.96	4,002,053.80	The Chekiang Provincial Bank	1,816,289.97	1,333,652.95	790,618.27	61,492.61	4,002,053.80
100,000.00	5,933.61	707,794.78	9,384.41	2,974.50	826,087.30	The Chekiang Construction Bank, Ltd.	419,221.41	221,364.17	170,184.76	15,316.96	826,087.30
200,000.00	560,000.00	12,887,054.83	240,989.53	20,092.53	13,908,136.89	The Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.	4,647,054.63	4,941,412.26	4,319,670.00	——	13,908,136.89
500,000.00	286,233.93	18,984,160.53	404,187.54	19,460.72	20,194,042.72	The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.	2,679,356.03	8,300,514.30	8,406,936.88	807,235.51	20,194,042.72
100,000.00	1,750.00	442,818.36	20,314.51	2,950.16	567,833.03	Chekiang Chu Fong Bank	244,170.38	124,312.60	182,470.30	16,879.75	567,833.03
300,000.00	——	319,942.32	41,794.97	52,491.32	714,228.61	The Provincial Bank of Shensi	68,021.27	——	——	646,207.34	714,228.61
100,000.00	30,000.00	393,483.98	15,060.26	1,499.16	540,043.40	The Poo Tung Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.	201,325.70	92,345.14	146,179.20	100,193.36	540,043.40
100,000.00	——	23,268.57	2,200.00	——	125,468.57	Kohan Trust Bank, Ltd.	223.09	11,086.41	110,199.07	3,960.00	125,468.57
200,000.00	75,000.00	6,857,703.42	135,366.05	31,200.08	7,299,269.55	The China State Bank, Ltd.	3,930,090.97	564,646.22	2,204,750.10	599,782.26	7,299,269.55
300,000.00	1,797.24	127,160.43	66,195.88	* 9,139.79	495,153.55	The China Investment Bank	101,426.77	113,290.00	162,697.50	108,599.49	495,153.55
50,000.00	15,000.00	256,770.42	12,702.20	271.24	334,743.86	Teng-Hsu Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.	56,665.28	203,340.28	70,053.75	4,684.55	334,743.86
100,000.00	12,251.30	131,771.83	27,451.88	1,819.87	273,294.88	China United Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.	98,704.41	133,919.28	38,827.90	1,843.29	273,294.88
100,000.00	5,000.00	197,750.08	9,930.23	7,619.52	320,299.83	Wai Chung Commercial and Savings Bank	42,292.18	136,404.59	120,784.78	20,818.28	320,299.83
1,000,000.00	44,784.87	8,995,715.40	68,611.78	126,400.70	10,235,512.75	Sin-Hua Trust & Savings Bank	3,778,710.94	1,983,409.20	3,907,973.68	565,418.93	10,235,512.75
400,000.00	61,730.63	8,718,702.94	287,874.04	75,322.36	9,543,629.97	Young Brothers Banking Corporation	3,312,490.64	2,900,481.81	2,121,547.30	1,209,110.22	9,543,629.97
597,650.00	——	210,703.92	913,377.45	* 37,404.90	1,721,731.37	The Ka Wah Savings Bank	8,983.11	105,579.69	468,150.59	1,101,613.08	1,721,731.37
2,000,000.00	150,544.98	15,676,193.90	4,186,345.48	290,131.83	22,303,216.19	Yiea Yieh Commercial Bank	7,060,211.30	5,110,677.35	6,011,609.56	4,120,717.98	22,303,216.19
20,697,650.00	5,557,864.03	457,940,364.51	38,856,000.76	2,946,222.91 * 46,544.69	525,998,102.21	TOTAL	110,340,784.67	239,467,940.49	138,301,643.44	37,841,188.92	525,998,102.21

*Net Loss.

TABLE VIII

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1936

(Savings Banks and Savings Departments of Banks and Trust Companies)

Liabilities	*Dollars (National Currency)*	*Assets*	*Dollars (National Currency)*
Capital	20,697,650.00	Cash and Cash Due from Banks	110,340,784.64
Reserve	5,557,864.03	Total Loans	239,467,940.49
Total Deposits	457,940,364.51	Investments in Securities	138,301,643.44
Other Liabilities	38,856,000.76	Other Assets	37,841,188.92
Net Profit	2,946,222.91	Net Loss	46,544.69
Total	525,998,102.21	Total	525,998,102.21

TABLE IX

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1935

(Savings Banks and Savings Departments of Banks and Trust Companies)

Liabilities	*Dollars (National Currency)*	*Assets*	*Dollars (National Currency)*
Capital	20,900,000.00	Cash and Cash Due from Banks	131,966,310.36
Reserve	5,158,832.17	Total Loans	164,408,034.36
Total Deposits	403,421,685.41	Investment in Securities	132,845,187.90
Other Liabilities	45,660,714.69	Other Assets	49,107,544.85
Net Profit	3,185,845.20	Net Loss	——
Total	478,327,077.47	Total	478,327,077.47

TABLE X

ANALYSIS OF DEPOSITS, CASH AND CASH DUE FROM BANKS

BANKS	Fixed Deposits	Current Deposits	Other Deposits	Cash	Due from Banks	Cash and Cash Due from Banks
Dah Foo Commercial & Savings Bank	253,513.90	37,626.00	—	52,809.03	204,794.40	—
The Continental Bank	15,605,891.96	7,167,100.11	—	2,151,833.06	6,189,312.95	—
The Salt Industry Bank of Szechuen, Chungking	1,707,051.72	87,480.28	—	51,692.36	20,614.32	—
The Woman's Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.	478,128.56	880,558.66	—	144,959.48	242,317.30	—
The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.	13,348,565.80	25,478,592.06	—	4,172,757.98	3,083,472.50	—
The Union Commercial Bank, Ltd.	61,147.93	31,165.05	—	20,000.00	5,729.66	—
The Shanghai Trust Co., Ltd.	67,532.63	29,209.68	—	9,133.34	71,861.72	—
The Pacific Bank, Ltd.	41,803.09	58,708.86	—	6,782.43	21,445.18	—
Chung Foo Union Bank, Ltd.	2,132.057.39	1,412,045.37	—	342,338.80	577,895.28	—
The Chung Woo Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.	318,221.95	50,334.03	—	10,585.97	21,896.54	—
The First Trust Company of China	1,684,590.49	441,058.98	—	70,100.00	156,131.31	—
China Development Bank, Ltd.	—	—	1,348,350.84	101,361.10	167,653.24	—
The Manufacturers Bank of China, Ltd.	1,572,796.33	3,697,975.28	—	296,043.18	496,618.16	—
The Agricultural and Industrial Bank of China	—	—	2,087,607.64	171,065.15	208,417.44	—
Bank of China	54,527,024.95	31,074,605.00	—	—	—	19,569,229.93
The Land Bank of China Ltd.	1,346,196.25	1,322,173.37	—	102,720.98	495,385.95	—
The Chung Hwa Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.	172,317.25	404,453.22	—	54,119.64	86,478.02	—
The Chinese Industrial Bank	836,843.08	500,183.15	—	50,244.97	247,589.85	—
The Chung Wai Bank, Ltd.	549,280.05	421,958.16	—	80,377.26	670,906.83	—
The Joint Savings Society of the Yienyieh, Kincheng, Continental and China & South Sea Banks	67,590,084.73	11,161,661.08	—	—	—	16,087,286.38
The Savings Society of the Ningpo Commercial & Savings Bank	3,259,421.98	462,293.89	—	—	—	478,675.65
The Mei Feng Bank of Szechuen	675,184.62	—	—	19,178.39	188,111.34	—
The Szechuen Commercial Bank, Ltd.	92,895.74	41,530.61	—	17,860.37	59,256.51	—
Ming Foo Commercial and Savings Bank	93,526.41	15,229.34	—	23,101.85	46,803.63	—
Cheng Ming Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.	223,568.58	20,208.10	—	17,407.07	8,906.26	—
Kiangsu Bank	3,318,193.61	1,893,951.77	—	745,782.00	381,471.83	—
Bank of Communications	39,543,751.63	21,556,270.53	—	5,600,070.73	3,806,415.54	—
The Kwang Hwa Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.	36,480.90	14,849.55	—	1,727.03	4,808.11	—
Woo Hsien Tien Yieh Bank	398,588.79	67,356.19	—	13,563.98	6,600.02	—
Tung Lai Bank	1,000,531.64	121,567.17	—	209,572.38	51,196.58	—
The Kincheng Banking Corporation	41,600,152.07	13,506,880.95	—	3,524,271.47	9,565,359.63	—
Sin Fu Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.	126,685.47	25,666.07	—	40,017.46	16,323.17	—
The Salt Industry Bank of Szechuen	109,037.97	51,308.08	—	18,389.34	116,312.50	—
The Shanghai Mercantile Bank, Ltd.	276,342.02	164,262.10	—	13,907.45	96,342.22	—
The City Bank of Nanking	—	—	455,620.86	—	—	151,314.83
Nanking Commercial and Savings Bank	5,933.50	168,994.59	—	4,592.49	134,245.07	—
The Chekiang Provincial Bank	2,803,805.36	893,383.83	—	447,246.78	1,369,043.19	—
The Chekiang Construction Bank, Ltd.	515,859.77	191,935.01	—	—	—	419,221.41
The Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.	9,893,619.34	2,993,435.49	—	251,006.00	4,396,048.63	—
The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.	9,048,724.65	9,935,435.88	—	1,196,356.25	1,482,999.78	—
Chekiang Chu Foong Bank	235,596.83	207,221.53	—	41,266.05	202,904.33	—
The Provincial Bank of Shensi	—	—	319,942.32	11,714.54	56,306.73	—
The Poo Tung Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.	188,682.78	204,801.20	—	23,461.38	177,864.32	—
Kohan Trust Bank, Ltd.	21,747.16	1,521.41	—	223.09	—	—
The China State Bank, Ltd.	3,351,683.79	3,506,019.63	—	1,412,825.03	2,517,265.94	—
The China Investment Bank	26,436.37	100,724.06	—	26,337.55	75,089.22	—
Teng-Hsu Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.	210,603.73	46,166.69	—	16,650.04	40,015.24	—
China United Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.	72,637.13	59,134.70	—	—	—	98,704.41
Wai Chung Commercial and Savings Bank	80,080.63	117,669.45	—	23,281.91	19,010.27	—
Sin-Hua Trust & Savings Bank	2,980,536.12	6,015,179.28	—	—	—	3,778,710.94
Young Brothers Banking Corporation	7,083,560.19	1,635,142.75	—	136,803.87	3,175,686.77	—
The Ka Wah Savings Bank	32,228.52	178,475.40	—	7,699.80	1,283.31	—
Yien Yieh Commercial Bank	11,416,861.49	4,259,332.41	—	4,110,020.98	2,950,190.32	—
TOTAL	301,016,006.85	152,712,836.00	4,211,521.66	25,843,260.01	43,914,381.11	40,583,143.55
GRAND TOTAL			457,940,364.51			110,340,784.67

TABLE XI

THE BALANCE SHEET OF TRUST COMPANIES AND TRUST DEPARTMENTS OF BANKS (December 31, 1936)

LIABILITIES

BANKS	Paid-up Capital	Reserve Fund & Surplus	Total Deposits	Notes Issued by Other Banks	Other Liabilities	Net Profit for the year	Total
Trust Dept. of The Continental Bank	1,000,000.00	87,195.46	11,032,142.52	——	2,734,476.97	65,437.35	14,919,252.30
Greater Shanghai City Trust	1,500,000.00	114,462.71	587,384.72	——	1,766,732.27	85,167.64	4,053,747.34
Trust Dept. of The Sha'i Commercial & Savings Bank	500,000.00	10,000.00	——	——	8,119,390.56	35,234.93	8,664,625.49
The Shanghai Trust Co.	1,000,000.00	7,867.86	1,103,386.47	900,000.00	511,434.30	16,271.57	3,538,960.20
The First Trust Company of China	3,000,000.00	484,650.00	6,453,621.74	809,000.00	711,346.88	186,915.79	11,645,534.41
Intermediate Credit Trust Corporation	100,000.00	5,300.00	56,877.59	——	6,708.71	9,443.83	178,330.13
The China Trust Company	484,800.00	21,289.13	1,042,442.58	——	523,417.18	25,872.53	2,097,821.42
The Seng Dah Trust Co., Ltd.	500,000.00	——	——	——	296,370.86	30,654.72	827,025.58
Trust Dept. of Bank of Communications	2,500,000.00	——	607,674.42	——	283,282.10	49,873.26	3,440,829.78
Trust Dept. of The Chekiang Coml. Banking Corp.	200,000.00	523.70	145,018.32	——	659,121.54	18,993.24	1,023,656.80
The South-Eastern Trust Co.	1,000,000.00	51,889.18	75,651.89	——	25,446.67	5,323.81	1,158,311.55
Trust Dept. of The Chekiang Provincial Bank	100,000.00	3,388.78	405,875.00	——	26,500.92	6,408.08	542,172.78
Trust Dept. of The Chekiang Construction Bank	100,000.00	4,284.52	——	——	1,736,523.97	6,619.02	1,847,427.51
Trust Dept. of The National Coml. Bank	500,000.00	146,377.78	7,559,191.32	——	2,069,388.38	39,711.94	10,314,669.42
Kohan Trust Bank	500,000.00	35,000.00	645,568.42	455,000.00	4,800.40	33,275.71	1,673,644.53
Sin-Hua Trust & Savings Bank	1,000,000.00	44,784.87	20,679,187.21	3,198,000.00	7,056,042.92	46,360.88	32,024,375.88
TOTAL	13,984,800.00	1,017,013.99	50,394,022.20	5,362,000.00	26,530,984.63	661,564.30	97,950,385.12

ASSETS

BANKS	Cash & Due from Banks	Total Loans	Investment in Securities & Estates	Reserve for Other Banks' Notes Issued	Other Assets	Organization Expense	Furniture & Fixtures	Total
Trust Dept. of The Continental Bank	228,016.42	7,420,590.31	4,995,095.59	——	2,268,676.75	——	6,873.23	14,919,252.30
Greater Shanghai City Trust	770,714.79	262,808.59	2,970,185.37	——	27,102.96	——	22,935.63	4,053,747.34
Trust Dept. of The Sha'i Commercial & Savings Bank	518,720.84	221,362.37	130,833.41	——	7,793,708.87	——	——	8,664,625.49
The Shanghai Trust Co.	943,559.51	670,626.05	371,903.75	900,000.00	602,361.32	16,215.42	34,294.15	3,538,960.20
The First Trust Company of China	2,046,535.69	4,820,945.57	1,896,026.36	809,000.00	1,129,211.21	——	943,815.58	11,645,534.41
Intermediate Credit Trust Corporation	6,785.21	167,205.46	3,357.64	——	980.82	——	1.00	178,330.13
The China Trust Company	213,724.86	824,273.87	237,635.09	——	587,738.55	2,034.71	232,414.34	2,097,821.42
The Seng Dah Trust Co., Ltd.	386,628.22	29,500.00	6,659.50	——	404,236.86	——	1.00	827,025.58
Trust Dept. of Bank of Communications	2,662,216.67	500,000.00	58,825.00	——	217,895.18	——	1,892.93	3,440,829.78
Trust Dept. of The Chekiang Coml. Banking Corp.	277,345.00	54,470.00	13,191.94	——	678,649.86	——	——	1,023,656.80
The South-Eastern Trust Co.	51,677.79	821,038.92	246,583.33	——	38,911.51	——	100.00	1,158,311.55
Trust Dept. of The Chekiang Provincial Bank	113,305.63	244,882.16	181,146.15	——	2,838.84	——	——	542,172.78
Trust Dept. of The Chekiang Construction Bank	63,305.85	6,986.14	436.90	——	1,776,698.62	——	——	1,847,427.51
Trust Dept. of The National Coml. Bank	400,000.00	2,890,096.78	6,530,462.48	——	229,110.16	5,000.00	260,000.00	10,314,669.42
Kohan Trust Company	279,045.54	770,413.17	43,368.78	455,000.00	125,817.04	——	——	1,673,644.53
Sin-Hua Trust & Savings Bank	7,399,892.99	11,726,409.66	7,353,311.22	1,918,800.00	3,529,672.79	34,459.15	61,830.07	32,024,375.88
TOTAL	16,361,475.01	31,431,609.05	25,039,022.51	4,082,800.00	19,413,611.34	57,709.28	1,564,157.93	97,950,385.12

TABLE XII

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1936

(Trust Companies and Trust Departments of Banks)

Liabilities	*Dollars (National Currency)*	*Assets*	*Dollars (National Currency)*
Capital	13,984,800.00	Cash and Cash Due from Banks	16,361,475.01
Total Reserves	1,017,013.99	Total Loans	31,431,609.05
Total Deposits	50,394,022.00	Investments	25,039,022.51
Notes issued by other Banks	5,362,000.00	Reserve for other Banks' Notes issued	4,082,800.00
Other Liabilities	26,530,984.63	Other Assets	19,413,611.34
Net Profit for the year	661,564.30	Organization Expenses	57,709.28
		Furniture and Fixture	1,564,157.93
Total	97,950,385.12	Total	97,950,385.12

TABLE XIII

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1935

(Trust Companies and Trust Departments of Banks)

Liabilities	*Dollars (National Currency)*	*Assets*	*Dollars (National Currency)*
Capital	10,260,000.00	Cash and Cash Due from Banks	11,945,975.65
Total Reserve	1,299,727.03	Total Loans	29,374,736.00
Total Deposits	49,187,242.45	Investments	21,850,892.76
Notes issued by other Banks	5,435,000.00	Reserve for other Banks' Notes issued	3,835,000.00
Other Liabilities	21,638,118.63	Other Assets	19,763,868.21
Net Profit for the year	614,395.97	Organization Expenses	49,571.21
		Furniture and Fixture	1,614,440.25
Total	88,434,484.08	Total	88.434.484.08

CHINESE BANKING STATISTICS

A group of Chinese banking statistics, compiled by the Research Department of the Bank of China, is reproduced here in view of their historical value in the development of Chinese banking.

1. New Chinese Bank Branches and Offices, 1907-1937 (6 mos.)

Year	*East China*	*North China*	*Central China*	*West China*	*South China*	*North-Eastern China*	*North-Western China*	*Abroad*	*Total*
1907	1								1
1908		3	2						5
1909	2	1				2	1		6
1910		3				1			4
1911		1							1
1912	6	4							10
1913	8	9	2			6		1	26
1914	13	9	13	3	5	6	1		50
1915	8	8	2	6	1	4	3		32
1916	3	1	5		1				10
1917	4	4	2					1	11
1918	4	3	2			1	1		11
1919	2	11	2					2	17
1920	5	9	1				1		16
1921	4	3	1			1		1	10
1922	7	8	1		4				20
1923	9	7	4		1				21
1924	2	4	1		1			1	9
1925	3	3	2		2				10
1926	1	2			2				5
1927	1	1		1	1	2		1	7
1928	9	7	4		1		1		22
1929	27	12	9	1	3	2		2	56
1930	38	10	4	3	1	1	3	2	62
1931	54	25	6	11	1	4	2	1	104
1932	18	16	7	10	20		1	15	87
1933	44	31	25	10	18		4	1	133
1934	95	56	41	21	20		1	4	238
1935	78	39	45	41	20		5		228
1936	93	62	69	47	39		1	3	314
1937	33	7	16	13	30		1	1	101
Grand Total	572	359	266	167	171	30	26	36	1627

2. New Chinese Bank Branches and Offices (January-June, 1937)

A. Distribution By Provinces

Kiangsu	14
Chekiang	19
Honan	4
Hopei	5
Hunan	7
Hupeh	1
Kiangsi	5
Anhwei	3
Szechuen	11
Kweichow	1
Kwangtung	8
Kwangsi	12
Fukien	10
Abroad	1
Total	101

B. Distribution By Classes

Central and Chartered Banks	42
Provincial and Municipal Banks	19
Commercial and Savings Banks	19
Agricultural and Industrial Banks	14
Special Industrial Banks	6
Overseas Banks	1
Total	101

NOTE:

East China—including Kiangsu and Chekiang
North China—including Shantung, Shansi, Honan and Hopei
Central China—including Hunan, Hupeh, Kiangsi and Anhwei
West China—including Szechuen, Kweichow, Shensi, Kansu and Sikang
South China—including Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Fukien and Yunnan
North-Eastern China — including Liaoning, Kirin and Heilungkiang
North-Western China—including Chahar, Suiyuan, Ninghsia and Sinkiang

3. Banks in Shanghai Before August 13, 1937

Name of Bank	*Bank Office*
The Central Bank of China	Head Office
Bank of China	" "
Bank of Communications	" "
The Farmers' Bank of China	" "
Bank of Shanghai Municipality	" "
The Local Bank of Szechuen	" "
The Yu Min Bank of Kiangsi	Office
Kiangsu Bank	"
The Provincial Bank of Honan	Head Office
The Chekiang Provincial Bank	Office
The Northern Shansi Industrial Bank	Branch
The New Fu-Tien Bank	Office
Dah Chung Bank	Branch
Dah Dong Commercial Bank, Ltd.	Head Office
Dah Lai Commercial & Savings Bank	Agent
Bank of Greater Asia, Ltd.	Head Office
The Continental Bank	" "
The Dah Kong Bank, Ltd.	Branch
The Woman's Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.	Head Office
Yung Hung Banking Corporation of Shanghai	" "
China Equitable Bank	" "
The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.	" "
The Union Commercial Bank, Ltd.	" "
Chung Foo Union Bank, Ltd.	" "
The Chung Woo Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.	" "
The China & South Sea Bank	" "
The Chung Yuen Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.	Agent
The Commercial Bank of China	Head Office
The Chung Hua Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.	" "
The Chung Wai Bank, Ltd.	" "
The Mei Feng Bank of Szechuen	Branch
The Szechuen Commercial Bank, Ltd.	Office
The Ningpo Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.	Head Office
Ming Foo Commercial and Savings Bank	" "
Yeong Dah Bank, Ltd.	" "
Cheng Ming Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.	" "
Mercantile Union Bank, Ltd.	" "
The Kwang Hua Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.	" "
Sing Tai Bank, Ltd.	" "
Tung Lai Bank	" "
The Kincheng Banking Corporation	" "
The Wutsin Commercial Bank, Ltd.	Office
The Bank of Asia, Ltd.	Head Office
Chungking Bank	Office
The Salt Industry Bank of Szechuen	"
The Shanghai Mercantile Bank, Ltd.	Head Office
China Standard Bank, Ltd.	" "
The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.	" "
The Poo Tung Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.	" "
Pu-Hai Commercial Bank, Ltd.	Office
The China Investment Bank, Ltd.	Head Office
The China State Bank, Ltd.	" "
Teng-Hsu Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.	" "
China United Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.	" "
Wai Chung Commercial & Savings Bank	" "
Yu Tsin Bank	Agent
Young Brothers' Banking Corporation	Branch
The Kating Commercial Bank, Ltd.	"
Sin-Hua Trust & Savings Bank	Head Office
The Manufacturers' Bank of China, Ltd.	" "
The Agricultural and Industrial Bank of China	" "
The National Industrial Bank of China	" "
The Chinese Industrial Bank	" "
Kiangsu Farmers' Bank	Branch
The Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.	Head Office
The Ningpo Industrial Bank	Office
Bank of Agriculture and Commerce	Head Office
The Industrial Bank of Kwangtung	Office
The Cultivation Bank of Chuenkong	Branch
Shanghai Coal Merchants Bank	Head Office
The Shanghai Silk Industry Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.	" "

Name of Bank	*Bank Office*
China Development Bank, Ltd.	Head Office
The Land Bank of China, Ltd.	" "
The Development Bank of Szechuen	Office
The Salt Industry Bank of Szechuen, Chungking	Branch
The Frontier Bank	Head Office
Yien Yieh Commercial Bank	" "
China Banking Corporation	Branch
The Bank of East Asia, Ltd.	Office
The National Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.	Branch
Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation, Ltd.	"
Kwangtung Bank	"

NOTE: Since the outbreak of hostilities in Shanghai many banks in this list have either moved away their head offices or suspended their business operations.

4. Banks in North China Before July 7, 1937

A. In Peiping

Name of Bank	*Bank Office*
The Central Bank of China	Branch
Bank of China	Office
Bank of Communications	"
Bank of Peiping Municipality	Head Office
The Provincial Bank of Hopei	Branch
Dah Chung Bank	"
Ta Sun Bank	Office
The Continental Bank	Branch
The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.	Office
Chung Foo Union Bank, Ltd.	Branch
The China & South Sea Bank	Office
The Commercial Guarantee Bank of Chihli	Head Office
The Kincheng Banking Corporation	Branch
The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.	Office
The China State Bank, Ltd.	Branch
Young Brothers Banking Corporation	Office
Sin Hua Trust & Savings Bank	Branch
The Manufacturers Bank of China, Ltd.	Office
The Agricultural and Industrial Bank of China	Branch
The National Industrial Bank of China	Office
The Agricultural and Industrial Bank of Peiping	Head Office
Yien Yieh Commercial Bank	Branch

B. In Tientsin

Name of Bank	*Bank Office*
The Central Bank of China	Branch
Bank of China	"
Bank of Communications	"
The Shansi Provincial Bank	Office
Tientsin Peop'e's Bank	Head Office
The Provincial Bank of Hopei	"
The Provincial Bank of Shensi	Office
The Ningsia Provincial Bank	"
Dah Chung Bank	Branch
Ta Sun Bank	Head Office
The Continental Bank	"
The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.	Branch
Chung Foo Union Bank, Ltd.	"
The China & South Sea Bank	"
The Chung Yuen Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.	Head Office
The Commercial Guarantee Bank of Chihli	Branch
Tung Lai Bank	"
The Kincheng Banking Corporation	"
The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.	"
The China State Bank, Ltd.	"
Yu Tsin Bank	Head Office
Feng Yeh Bank	Office
Sin Hua Trust & Savings Bank	Branch
The Manufacturers Bank of China, Ltd.	"
The Agricultural and Industrial Bank of China	"
The National Industrial Bank of China	"
The Agricultural and Industrial Bank of Peiping	Office
The Land Bank of China, Ltd.	Branch
The Cultivation Bank	Head Office
The Frontier Bank	Branch
Yien Yieh Commercial Bank	"
The National Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.	"

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE ORGANIZATION OF THE CHINA NATIONAL TEA CORPORATION

Art. 1.—The Corporation has as its object the revival of the tea industry and the promotion of the tea trade. It shall direct its efforts towards the improvement of facilities for the production, transportation and marketing of tea, with special emphasis upon quality and standardization.

Art. 2.—The name of the Corporation shall be The China National Tea Corporation.

Art. 3.—The Corporation shall be organized by the National Government, the provincial governments of the various tea-producing provinces and the tea merchants, in accordance with the provisions of the Company Law. It shall be a corporation of limited liability.

Art. 4.—The business of the Corporation shall be as follows:—

(a)—To conduct and promote tea trade at home and abroad,

(b)—To act as agent in the transportation and marketing of teas,

(c)—To establish and conduct tea factories.

(d)—To assist in the promotion and improvement of tea cultivation.

Art. 5.—The Head Office of the Corporation shall be located in Shanghai. Branch offices may be established in other Chinese cities and agencies may be established in foreign countries.

Art. 6.—Notice of the Corporation shall be published in newspapers and/or in the form of circulars.

Art. 7.—The Capital of the Corporation shall be two million dollars National Currency ($2,000,000), divided into twenty thousand shares of one hundred dollars each. The shares shall be paid up in two equal instalments. When the first instalment shall have been paid up, i.e. when one million dollars shall have been collected, the Corporation shall start business. The balance of shares shall be called in whenever deemed necessary by the Board of Directors.

Art. 8.—The Capital of the Corporation shall be subscribed in equal portions by the Government and the merchants. Six thousand shares ($600,000) shall be undertaken by the Ministry of Industry, four thousand shares ($400,000) by the Provincial Government of Anhui, and two thousand shares each (total $1,000,000) by the Provincial Governments of Kiangse, Hunan, Hupeh, Chekiang and Fukien. One half of the shares undertaken by these respective governmental bodies shall be opened to subscription by merchants. When provincial governments other than those mentioned above desire to participate in the work of the Corporation, they may get their share or shares from those undertaken by the above mentioned six provincial governments through apportionment by the Board of Directors.

In case merchants fail at first to subscribe to the full amount of one half of the total capital stock, the deficiency shall be made up temporarily by the Ministry of Industry and the Provincial Governments, which bodies may dispose of their shares to merchants from time to time, until the stock reserved for subscription by merchants is exhausted.

Art. 9.—The Stock Certificate of the Corporation shall bear the name of ownership. Stockholders of the Corporation shall be limited to Chinese citizens.

Art. 10.—The Stock Certificate of the Corporation shall be in five denominations of one, five, ten, fifty and one hundred shares.

Art. 11.—The transfer and disposal of shares shall be invalid without the transferor's endorsement and signature on the certificate and the instrument of transfer must be executed and the name of the transferee entered in the Register of Mem-

bers in respect thereof. Otherwise, the transferor shall still be deemed to remain as a holder of the share. In case the name of the holder of the certificate is to be changed in consequence of death, etc., the heir shall provide such legal evidence as the Corporation may require, and the name of the new holder shall not be entered in the Register and new certificate issued until the person or persons entitled to the share has been approved by the Corporation. For such issue of new certificate or change of name there shall be paid to the Corporation a sum of one dollar for each certificate.

Art. 12.—The Holders of certificates of shares registered in the name of any tang (堂), firm, shop, or corporation shall deposit with the Corporation the name and address of the representative in respect thereof.

Art. 13.—The Directors of the Corporation shall be nineteen in number. Of the ten Directors of the Government shares, three shall be appointed by the Ministry of Industry, two by the Anhui Provincial Government, and one each by the Provincial Governments of Kiangse, Hunan, Hupeh, Chekiang and Fukien. The nine Directors of the merchant shares shall be elected from the members holding more than six shares. When Government or merchant shares are increased, or when other necessary conditions arise, the number of Directors may be increased with the approval of the General Meeting of stockholders.

Art. 14.—The Board of Directors shall elect a Chairman and four Standing Committee Members from among the Directors. A Vice-Chairman shall be elected from among the Standing Committee Members, and shall preside at the meeting during the absence of the Chairman.

Art. 15.—The Corporation shall have one General Manager, one or two Assistant Managers, to be appointed by the Ministry of Industry at the recommendation of the Board of Directors. Each branch office and agency shall have one manager and, when necessary, one assistant manager, to be appointed by the General Manager with the approval of the Board of Directors, to transact the business of such branch office and agency.

Art. 16.—The Corporation shall have seven Supervisors, three to be appointed by the Government and four elected from among merchants holding over twenty shares. From among the Supervisors shall be elected a Resident Supervisor.

Art. 17.—The term of the Director shall be three years and that of the Supervisor one year, both being eligible to re-election.

Art. 18.—The meetings of the shareholders shall be known as Ordinary Meeting and Special Meeting.

Art. 19.—The Ordinary Meeting shall be held once a year and convened by the Board of Directors two months after the general settlement of accounts.

Art. 20.—The Special Meeting shall be convened by the Board of Directors when such a meeting is deemed necessary, but members holding over one-twentieth of the total shares may make a requisition, stating the nature of business to be discussed at the meeting and the reasons thereof, to the Board of Directors asking the convention of a Special Meeting.

Art. 21.—Every share shall be entitled to one vote, but members having over eleven shares shall have four votes for every five shares exceeding eleven, three votes for every five shares exceeding fifty, one vote for every two shares exceeding one hundred. The number of votes for Government shares shall be the same as that for the merchant shares.

Art. 22.—When a member is unable to be present at any meeting, he may appoint another member as proxy. The instrument of proxy must bear the signature and seal of the member.

Art. 23.—Notice of an Ordinary Meeting shall be sent to the members one month before the date on which it is held, and in case of Special Meetings, fifteen days' notice shall be given. In the notice shall

be mentioned the general nature of the meeting and the business to be discussed.

Art. 24.—The Chairman of the Board of Directors shall preside at the Ordinary Meeting. In the event of his absence, the Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors shall act for him.

Art. 25.—The quorum for an Ordinary Meeting shall be over half of the total number of members holding over half of the total shares. Resolutions can only be passed by the agreement of over one-half of the voting power of the Corporation.

Art. 26.—At the end of each year the Corporation shall balance its accounts. Of the net profit made, ten percent shall first be set aside as a reserve fund. After the payment of a dividend of eight per cent per annum to the merchant shares, and a dividend of six percent per annum to the government shares, the remainder shall be distributed as bonuses of stockholders and remuneration for the officers of the Corporation in the proportion as the Ordinary Meeting may decide, at the recommendation of the Directors.

Art. 27.—When profit amounts to more than double the dividend for the Government shares, the Director may decide, at the meeting of the Board, to set aside a certain sum as a sinking fund for the purpose of improving the tea industry and promoting tea production. When profit is found insufficient to meet the requisite dividend for the merchant shares, the Ministry of Industry shall guarantee a dividend of at least 6% per annum, i.e. the rate payable to the government shares.

Art. 28.—In case where no specific provision is made in the foregoing articles, stipulations relating to companies of limited liability as given in the Company Law shall apply. By-laws regarding the transaction of business shall be made separately.

Art. 29.—These regulations shall be effective from the date of approval by the Executive Yuan, through the petition of the Ministry of Industry. Amendments to these regulations, if any, shall be passed upon at the Ordinary Meeting and submitted to the Ministry of Industry to be forwarded to the Executive Yuan for approval.

CHINA'S LOAN OBLIGATIONS

By E. KANN

It must be considered a distinct achievement that in spite of a severe war devastating China during the second half of 1937 the Government has succeeded in its policy to meet its loan obligations during the entire year. With very few exceptions interest and principal have been paid according to schedule; the exceptions relate to such loan obligations the service of which had been discontinued years ago. In reviewing the position as of January 1, 1938, we find the following status:—

(I)	Internal Loans, direct			Legal tender	$ 2,008,400,000
	Ditto, guaranteed by the Government			„ „	$ 206,200,000
	Total legal tender dollars				2,214,600,000
(II)	Foreign Loans under the care of the Ministry of Finance:				
	Secured by:				
	Customs Revenues	£25,877,475	U.S.$28,800,150		
	Salt Revenues	£ 6,455,322	U.S.$10,505,500		Yen 45,478,400
	Sundry Securities	£ 6,866,046	U.S.$15,700,000	Frs. 100,000,000	
	Total	£39,198,843	U.S.$55,005,650	Frs. 100,000,000	Yen 45,478,400

(III) Railway Loans under care of Ministry of Railways:
£28,811,398, F. Francs 49,001,560, Belg. Frs., 137,743,000, Glds. 31,383,000, U.S. $2,334,598, Local $166,550,000, Yen 93,600,000.

Internal Loans:

The direct loans for which the Ministry of Finance is responsible, and all of which are based on the Customs revenues, have been amortised in strict accordance with the loan schedule. Only one new loan was issued in August, 1937, namely the "Liberty Loan" for $500 million. This obligation was incurred in order to procure funds for the conduct of the war. It calls for interest at the rate of 4% per annum and is not based on any specific security. Subscriptions came in gradually, but the total sum obtained at the end of the year was not made public. The amount of $200,000,000 given in our list is merely an estimate.

Of the domestic loans issued by provinces, but guaranteed by the Central Government, it can also be said that the loan service was fully maintained in the course of 1937. Only one new loan was sanctioned in November, 1937, namely the Kwangsi Currency Adjustment Loan for $17,000,000. It is secured on the Salt Revenue of Kwangsi and proceeds therefrom are earmarked for the reform of Kwangsi's currency system.

Loans Under the Control of the Ministry of Finance.

In the course of 1937 one new loan was floated, namely, the 26th Year Loan for Engineering Works and Harbour Development in Kwangtung. Though issued in U.S.$ currency, the issue was not underwritten or placed in America, but in China. The total amount is U.S.$2,000,000, interest having been fixed at 6% per annum.

Two re-adjustments of previous loan issues were announced in the course of 1937: (a) The Chicago Loan, and (b) The Pacific Development Corporation Loan. Each of them amounted to U.S.$5,500,000 before the adjustment. The Chicago Loan not only remained at its former figure, but was augmented by the free distribution of scrip in lieu of interest in arrears. The additional loan amounts to U.S.$1,105,500, but does not call for interest. The Pacific Development Corporation Loan was reduced from U.S.$5,500,000 to U.S.$4,900,000 in face value. Both of these obligations

are secured on the salt surplus, subject to the rights of prior liens.

Loans Under the Care of the Ministry of Railways.

The principal re-adjustment recorded amongst railway loans was that pertaining to the Hukuang Railway Loan. The new arrangement was perfected in April, 1937. The amount outstanding remains unchanged at £5,656,000 and is now secured on the railway income. Interest for 1937-38 has been fixed on the basis of 2½%, but from 1939 onward the rate is to be increased to 5% per annum. Should the railway earnings prove insufficient to meet interest payments, the Salt Gabelle is to make good eventual deficiencies. From 1941 onward interest is also to be guaranteed by the Customs revenue, subject to prior liens. In compensation of a part of interest in arrears a supplementary Hukuang Railway Loan was issued to holders of the original bonds, but no interest is paid in this case. The total amount of principal aggregates £441,-667.

A loan of local $14,000,000 was granted by a syndicate of eight Chinese banks on January 1, 1937, for the construction of the Nanking-Kiangsi Railway. Interest is to be paid at 6% per annum.

A former advance by the British and Chinese Corporation to the Nanking-Hunan Railway has also been re-adjusted. Two new advances have taken the place of the original debt, namely, one for local $2,450,000, and another for local $3,600,-000.

The following tables compiled by Mr. E. Kann, show the conditions of China's internal and external loan issues outstanding on January 1, 1938—the Editor.

TABLE I

CHINESE INTERNAL LOAN ISSUES OUTSTANDING ON JANUARY 1, 1938

Compiled by E. Kann

Secured on Customs Revenue; Direct Liability Ministry of Finance:

Name of Loan	*Amount issued*	*Outstanding on Jan. 1, 1938*	*Rate %*	*Interest payable*	*Denominations*	*Remarks*
17th Year Long-term Currency Loan (1/11/1928)	$ 45,000,000	$ 36,000,000	2½	Mar. 31 Sept. 30	$10,000 1,000 100 10	Repayable by 40 semi-annual drawings of $1,125,000 each from March, 1934 to Sept., 1953.
25th Year Consolidation Loan: Group A	$150,000,000	$147,150,000	6	Jan. 31 July 31	$ 5,000 1,000 100 10	Repayable in 12 years, beginning July 31, 1936; ending January 31, 1948.
Group B	$150,000,000	$147,750,000	6	„	„	Repayable in 15 years, beginning July 31, 1936; ending January 31, 1951.
Group C	$350,000,000	$344,750,000	6	„	„	Repayable in 18 years, beginning July 31, 1936; ending on January 31, 1954.
Group D	$550,000,000	$541,750,000	6	„	„	Repayable in 21 years, beginning July 31, 1936; ending January 31, 1957.
Group E	$260,000,000	$256,100,000	6	„	„	Repayable in 24 years, beginning July 31, 1936; ending January 31, 1960.
25th Year Recovery Loan	$340,000,000	$334,900,000	6	Feb. 28 Aug. 31	$ 5,000 1,000 100 10	Redeemable between August 31, 1936, and February 29, 1960, half-yearly, viz:

Period	*Each Year per mille*	*Each drawing*	*For the period*
1st to 5th year.....	10	$ 1,700,000	$ 17,000,000
6th to 7th year.....	16	2,720,000	10,880,000
8th to 9th year.....	18	3,060,000	12,240,000
10th to 12th year.....	36	6,120,000	36,720,000
13th to 15th year.....	48	8,160,000	48,960,000
16th to 18th year.....	60	10,200,000	61,200,000
19th to 21st year.....	72	12,240,000	73,440,000
22nd to 24th year.....	78	13,260,000	79,560,000
		Total	$340,000,000

(*) Liberty Loan of	$200,000,000	$200,000,000	4	Aug. 31	$10,000 1,000 50 10 & 5	Redemption to start in 1941, to be completed within 30 years. No specific security assigned. Total sum authorised $500,000,000
Total		$2,008,400,000				

Secured on Provincial Revenues and Guaranteed by Central Government:

Name of Loan	*Amount issued*	*Outstanding on Jan. 1, 1938*	*Rate %*	*Interest payable*	*Denominations*	*Remarks*
(1) Hopei Province Loan for Haiho Conservancy Work (21/4/-1929)	$ 4,000,000	$ 600,000	9.6	Apr. 20 Oct. 20	$10,000 1,000	Repayable by 20 half-yearly drawings of $200,000 each, ending April 15, 1939.
(2) 24th Year Szechuen Rehabilitation Loan (1/7/1935)	$ 70,000,000	$ 58,100,000	6	June 30 Dec. 31	$10,000 1,000 100 10	Redeemable half-yearly, viz: $1,400,000 on 30/6/1936 $3,500,000 from 30/12/36 to 30/6/38 $4,200,000 from 30/12/38 to 30/6/41 $4,900,000 from 30/12/41 to 30/6/44 half-yearly
(3) 25th Year Szechuen Rehabilitation Loan (1/4/1936)	$ 15,000,000	$ 14,100,000	6	Mar. 31 Sept. 30	$10,000 1,000 100	Redeemable half-yearly: $300,000 from 30/9/36 to 31/3/41 $450,000 from 30/9/41 to 31/3/44 $600,000 from 30/9/44 to 31/3/48 $750,000 from 30/9/48 to 31/3/51
(4) 25th Year Kwangtung Currency Readjustment Loan (1/10/1936)	$120,00,0000	$116,400,000	4	Mar. 31 Sept. 30	$10,000 1,000 100 100 10	Repayable within 30 years, ending September 30, 1966, at the rate of 3 per cent. ($3,600,000) annually for first 20 years and 4 per cent. ($4,800,000) annually for last 10 years.
(5) Kwangsi Currency Re-Adjustment Loan (Nov., 1937)	$ 17,000,000	$ 17,000,000		$1,200,000 annually to be supplied by the Kwangsi Salt Gabelle as a sinking fund.		
	Total	$206,200,000				

(1) Secured on 8 per cent. on existing tax of 5 per cent. on Tientsin River Dues.

(2) First charge on salt revenues of Szechuen to the amount of $470,000 per month in the first year, and $930,000 per month thereafter.

(3) Monthly subsidy of $40,000 from salt, wine and tobacco taxes in Szechuen and appropriation of $50,000 per month from business taxes of the province.

(4) Secured on Kwangtung Consolidated Taxes revenues.

No official figures as to the exact amount subscribed until the end of 1937 were published. Therefore $200 millions is an estimate.

The date of issue of the 25th Year Consolidation Loan for $1,460,000,000 is February 1, 1936; that of the 25th Year Reconstruction Loan for $340,000,000 is March 1, 1936.

The total amount of domestic loans outstanding on January 1, 1938, was local $2,214,600,000.

TABLE II
CREDITS GRANTED FOR RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION

Yushan-Nanchang Railway Loan, granted in 1934 by Otto Wolff, Koeln, for railway material, and by a Chinese Banking Syndicate headed by Bank of China, for cost of construction.*	$16,000,000	As security the lenders hold $12,000,000 of 6% 23rd year Railway Reconstruction and $12,000,000 of Yushan-Pinghsiang Railway Loan cited above.
Nanchang-Pinghsing Railway of 1936, granted by a Chinese Banking Syndicate headed by Bank of China, for cost of construction, and Otto Wolff, Koeln, for supply of material.*	$20,000,000	This credit is secured by $27,000,000 Second-term Railway Construction Bonds of 1936.
Hangchow-Yushan Railway Line, for replacing light rails. Credit granted by Witcovice Iron & Steel Works in November, 1936.	C.G.U. 2,331,000	Redeemable within seven years. First instalment due end of February, 1937, next one December, 1937, thereafter half-yearly. Connected with the advance for $2,800,000, granted by Chinese banks.
Paochi-Chengtu Railway (Shensi-Szechuen) 600 km., granted by the Comp. Generale de Chemins de Fer et de Tramways en Chine, in August 1936. 6% interest.	Frs. Belge 450,000,000	Redeemable within seven years. Credit available in railway material only. Guaranteed by Ministry of Railways, and an important bank, subject to approval by the lenders. Besides a first charge on the net revenue of the new line and also on the revenues of the Lunghai and Pienlo Railways, ranking after the present bondholders liens.
Chuchow, (Hunan)-Kweiyang (Kweichow) Railway, 1,000 km. granted by a German Syndicate consisting of Ferrostaal, Krupp, Stahl union and Otto Wolff, November, 1936, 6%.	$30,000,000	Redeemable through the Peiping-Hankow Railway Sinking Fund within 10 years. The new line, which will take three years to build, is a westward extension of the Nanchang to Pinghsiang line and will connect Kweiyang with the Canton-Hankow line.
Huang-Ho Bridge Loan (on Peking-Hankow Line), granted by the same syndicate of German industrialists in November, 1936, 6% interest.	$10,000,000	Redeemable within 12 years through the Peiping-Hankow Railway Sinking Fund.
Chengtu-Chungking Railway, granted by a syndicate, headed by the Banque Franco Chinoise in December, 1936, interest 7%.	$34,500,000	Construction to be started in February, 1937, and to be finished in August, 1939. The line is being constructed by the "Chuan Chien Railway (Special Charter) Co., Ltd," who has a capital of $20,000,000, supplied to the extent of $4,500,000 each by the Ministry of Railways and Szechuan Province and $11,000,000 by the China Development Finance Corporation. The French group is to supply material for $27,500,000 and in cash for construction $7,000,000. Security. The railway's revenues and the guarantee of the Ministry of Railways; besides $10,000,000 Third-term Railway Construction bonds out of the $120,000,000 railway loan. Duration 15 years.
Nanking-Kiangse Railway (1937) Hsuancheng-Kuichi Section.*	Local $ 14,000,000	Granted by a Chinese banking Consortium at an interest rate of 10.8% per year. Repayable in 10 years, beginning 1937, in 20 semi-annual instalments, June 30 and December 31. Secured on $14,000,000 Nanking-Kiangsi Construction bonds.

N.B.—In most of the cases the credits represent approximate amounts and their equivalent is to be supplied in the shape of material.

Another credit was granted by Material Technique for the extension of the Lunghai Railway, particulars of which, however, are not made available.

*These items are merely counterparts of the two loans for $12,000,000 (23rd Year, 1st issue, of 6 per cent. Railway Reconstruction Loan) and $27,000,000 (Second-term Railway Construction 6 per cent. Bonds of 1936) and not separate engagements. They are mentioned here merely for record.

TABLE III

CHINESE GOVERNMENT SECURED FOREIGN LOANS

Under care of MINISTRY OF FINANCE. Compiled by E. KANN

C. means Capital.
I. means Interest.

Name of Loan	*Amount issued*	*Interest payable*	*Balance outstg. on Jany. 1, 1938*	*Redeemable in 1938*	*In default. Last payment effected*	*REMARKS*
(1) SECURED ON MARITIME CUSTOMS REVENUE:						
Chinese Imp. Government 4½% Gold Loan of 1898 (Anglo-German)	£16,000,000	Mar. 1 Sept. 1	£4,308,025	C. £ 641,375 I. £ 179,429	——	Redeemable by annual drawings of 0,7202018% for sinking fund. Final payment March 1, 1943.
Chinese Government 5% Reorganization Gold Loan of 1913	£25,000,000	Jany. 1 July 1	£20,178,860	C. £ 486,980 I. £1,008,943	——	Issued in London ....£7,416,680 Paris .....£7,416,660 Berlin .....£6,000,000 Petersburg .£2,777,780 Brussels ...£1,388,880 in 5 currencies on the basis of 1 £=Frs. 25.25=Mks. 20.45=Rbls. 9.47=Yen 9.796 Redeemable by 37 annual drawings from 1924 onwards; final redemption July 1, 1960. Secured on Salt Gabelle and Surplus Customs Revenue, subject to existing prior rights. Actually provided for by the Customs Revenue, subject to existing prior rights. Nos. 586,668-725,556 of the Russian (yellow) bonds issue has been declared void.
Chinese Republic 5% Gold Loan of 1925 (Banque Industrielle)	U.S.$43,893,900	Jany 15 July 15	U.S.$ 27,569,850	C. $2,650,350 I. $1,312,234	——	Balance of French Boxer Indemnity converted into loan bonds for satisfying claims of Far Eastern creditors of the defunct Banque Industrielle de Chine, and for educational purposes. Final redemption on January 15, 1948. Nos. 532,669-785,000 have the British Bourse Stamp and are counted at the rate of 5 U.S.$=1 £.
Chinese Republic 6% Gold Loan of 1928 (Belgian)	U.S.$5,000,000	Jany. 1 July 1	U.S.$ 1,230,300	C. $ 389,900 I. $ 79,518	——	Balance of converted Belgian Boxer Indemnity. Proceeds of bonds to be devoted to the extent of: 40%....to extension and repairs to Lunghai Railway, 35%....to construction of other railways in China, 25%....to educational and charitable purposes. Red. of cap. semi-annually; final payment on January 1, 1941.
Chinese Govt. 23rd Year (1934) 6% £ Indemnity Loan	£1,500,000	Jany. 1 July 1	£ 1,164,000	C. £ 126,000 I. £ 67,980	——	Redeemable by semi-annual drawings until January 1, 1947. Secured on British portion of Boxer Indemnity. For completion of Canton-Hankow Railway.
Sassoon Loan to Huei River Commission of 7th Dec. 1934, 6%.	£238,000	Jany. 10 Jany. 10	£ 226,590	C. £ 23,856 I. £ 13,243	——	Secured on 2/5th of the British Boxer Indemnity. Redeemable from July 10, 1937; ending on January, 7, 1947.
(2) SECURED ON SALT REVENUE:						
Chinese Imp. Government 5% and 4½% Gold Loan of 1908 (Anglo-French)	£5,000,000	Apr. 5 Oct. 5	£ 250,000	C. £ 250,000 I. £ 11,250	——	Redeemable by annual drawings of £250,000 each. Bearing interest at 5% per annum until October 5, 1923, and thereafter at 4½% until final redemption, which is to take place on October 5, 1938. Secured on salt revenue up to Tls. 2,350,000, and besides on sundry taxes of the provinces of Chekiang, Kiangsu, Hupeh and Chihli.
Chinese Government 5% Gold Loan of 1912 (Crisp Loan)	£5,000,000	Mar. 30 Sept. 30	£ 3,802,122	C. £ 277,060 I. £ 186,727	C. since 30/9/34 £426,164	Redeemable by annual drawings, commencing in 1923 and terminating in September, 1952. In order to bring up arrears it is planned to pay annually from 1935 onward two years' principal instead of one.
Chinese Government 8% Tenth Year £ Treasury Notes of 1919. (Vickers)	£1,803,200	June 30 Dec. 31	£ 1,803,200	I. £ 33,810	——	According to re-arrangement made in October, 1936, secured on salt, subject to prior claims. Redemption to begin June 30, 1941, with 1% for first 3 years; 2% for next 4 years; 2½% for next 8 years; 3% for next 11 years and 4% for final 9 years, ending in 1975. Interest 1½% for year ending July 1, 1937, with annual rates rising by ¼%, reaching 3% in 1942/43 and maintaining that rate until the close.
Chinese Government 8% 10-Year Treasury Notes of 27/8/1918 (Marconis)	£ 600,000	June 30 Dec. 31	£ 600,000	I. £ 11,250	——	
6% Treasury Notes in Jap. Gold Yen for the Compensation of Public Properties and Salt Interests in Tsingtao (1923)	Y.14,000,000	Mar. 13 Sept. 13	Y.13,000,000	C. Y. 500,000 I. Y. 780,000	C. Yen 12,500,000 since 13/3/25 I. Yen 9,360,000 since 13/9/25	Contracted in Peking on December 1, 1922. Redeemable by half-yearly instalments of Yen 500,000 each, ending March 13, 1938. Secured on Salt surplus and Customs surplus.
Chinese Government 8% Bonds for Refunding Internal and Short-Term Debts (1922)	Y.39,608,700	Jan. 31 July 31	Y.32,478,400	I. Y.2,598,272	C. Yen 32,478,400 since 31/1/24 I. Yen 53,561,014 since 31/7/25, coupon 7	This is the Japanese portion of the 96 million dollars internal loan of February 11, 1922. Issued with the security of the surplus Salt revenues, and which was redeemable by 13 instalments, beginning January 31, 1923, and ending January 31, 1929.
Republic of China 6% Three Year Secured Gold Loan Treasury Notes of 1919	U.S.$5,500,000	May 1 Nov. 1	U.S.$ 5,500,000	I. U.S.$137,500	——	Readjusted in April, 1937. Interest until November 1, 1939, @ 2½% per annum. Thereafter 5% per annum. Redemption beginning 1942 and ending 1954, viz. 1942/43 $275,000; 1944/45 $330,000; 1946/47 $385,000; 1948/49 $440,000; 1950/51 $495,000; 1952/54 $550,000 annually. Secured on salt revenue, subject to prior claims.
Republic of China Three Year Secured Loan of 1921, 5% (From Scrip)	U.S.$1,105,500	No Interest	U.S.$ 1,105,500	—	——	Representing 1/5th of interest in arrears converted into non-interest bearing scrip. Redeemable like the foregoing main loan.
Republic of China 6% Two Year Secured Gold Loan Treasury Notes of 1919	U.S.$5,500,000	Jan. 1 July 1	U.S.$ 4,900,000	I. U.S.$980,000 98,000	——	Secured on Salt surplus. Repayable from July 1, 1942 by annual drawings, ending January 1, 1954. Interest 2% for 1938, rising by ½% each year, until reaching 4% in 1942; from then onward 4% per year. (Readjusted in June, 1937).
(3) SECURED ON MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS:						
Chinese Government 5% Gold Loan of 1914 (Pukow Loan)	Francs 100,000,000	Mar. 1 Sept. 1	Francs 100,000,000	C. Frs. 1,635,796 I. Frs. 5,000,000	C. Frs. 10,572,493 from the start I. Frs. 80,000,000 since 1/3/1922 coupon 15	Redeemable at par by 35 annual drawings beginning March 1, 1930. Nominally secured on certain industrial undertakings, on certain taxes of the Peking Municipality, and on the alcohol tax North of the Yangtze.
Chinese Government 8% Loans of 30th September, 1925 (Skoda Loans)	£6,866,046	June 30 Dec. 31	£ 6,866,046	I. £ 549,284	C. £6,866,046 I. £6,857,046 both from the start	Representing the consolidation of all previous Austrian (Skoda) loans made to China between 1912 and 1922. Nominal security a first mortgage on the Peking octroi revenues, on the title deed tax and other government income, but invariably defaulted upon. In 1925 another consolidation scheme was turned into effect in terms of which this loan now stands as indicated.
Chinese Government 5% Cotton & Wheat Loan of June, 1933.	U.S.$26,318,211	Mar. 31 June 30 Sept. 30 Dec. 31	U.S.$ 13,700,000	C. U.S.$ 2,800,000 I. U.S.$ 650,000	——	Originally granted to the extent of $50,000,000 in the shape of cotton, wheat and flour by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Grain Stabilisation Corp. for 3 years, the balance of the obligation was taken over in May, 1936 by the Export & Import Bank. Redeemable $2,000,000 in 1937 and $2,800,000 each in 1938/43 quarterly instalments.
The 26th Year U.S.$ Loan for Engineering Works Harbour Develop. in Kwangtung 6%, issued April 1, 1937.	U.S.$2,000,000	Mar. 31 Sept. 30	U.S.$ 1,960,000	C. U.S.$ 87,000 I. U.S.$ 60,000	——	For developing Whampoa Harbour and the Pearl River, Canton. Redemption semi-annually within 16 years, ending 1953. Secured on a 5% Customs import surtax to be collected in Canton.

Total outstanding

Against Customs Revenue	£25,877,475 and U.S.$28,800,150		
Against Salt Revenue	£ 6,455,322 and U.S.$11,505,500	and	
Against Sundry Securities	£ 6,866,046 and U.S.$15,660,000	and Frs. 100,000,000	Yen 45,478,400
Grand Total	£39,198,843 and U.S.$55,965,650	and Frs. 100,000,000	and Yen 45,478,400

TABLE IV

THE RAILWAY LOANS OF CHINA

Government Railway Obligations

A study of their status as of January 1, 1938

Compiled by E. KANN

Under care of MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS.

C. means Capital.
I. means Interest.

Name of Loan	*Amount issued*	*Interest payable*	*Balance outstg. on Jan. 1, 1938*	*Redeemable in 1938*	*On Dec. 31 Overdue & unpaid. Last pmt. made.*	*REMARKS*
†Chinese Imp. Railway 5 p.c. Gold Loan of 1899. (Peking-Mukden)	£2,300,000	Feb. 1 Aug. 1	£ 402,500	C. £ 57,500 I. £ 20,000	——	Redeemable in equal annual instalments of £57,500, ending August 1, 1944. Secured on properties and earnings of Peking-Mukden railway.
†Imp. Chinese Railways. Shanghai-Nanking Line, 5 p.c. of 1904 and 1907.	£2,900,000	June 1 Dec. 1	£2,784,000	C. £116,000 I. £139,200	C. £928,000 since June 1, 1929 I. £208,800 since 1/12/35 Coupon 63	Repayable by 25 annual equal instalments of £116,000 each, from December, 1929 to December, 1953. Secured on the properties and earnings of railway. Issued in 1904 £2,250,000, subscribers receiving one net-profit sub-certificate to bearer for every bond allotted, conferring the right to participate in the net profits of the railway. A second issue of £650,000 was made in 1907.
‡Chinese Imp. Government Honan Railway 5 p.c. Gold Loan of 1905.	£ 800,000	Jan. 1 July 1	£ 475,700	C. £ 10,000 I. £ 11,892	——	Readjusted in May, 1936 on the following basis: Repayable within 27 years, starting from July, 1936. Four-fifths of interest in arrears to be cancelled. Non-interest bearing scrips to be issued for the remaining one-fifth, payable after the complete redemption of the original loan. Interest, according to new arrangement, 2½% per annum for 1936/38; thereafter 5% per annum.
‡Honan Railway Loan (1936) Supplementary. (From Scrip)	£ 49,570	—	£ 49,570	——	——	Representing scrip. For explanation see foregoing loan. Not calling for interest and beginning to be redeemable after 27 years.
*Chinese Imp. Government 5 p.c. Gold Loans of 1903 and 1907. (Pienlo Railway)	Frs. 41,000,000	Jan. 1 July 1	Frs. 23,500,000	I. Frs. 1,175,000	C. Fr. 23,500,000 I. Fr. 7,050,000 Coupon 53 since 1/1/32	Redeemable by drawings commencing in 1915 and terminating in 1935. Redemption started actually in 1920, seven instalments of Frs. 2,500,000 each having been paid. Secured on railway's properties and its earnings. Line from Kaifengfu to Honanfu.
†Imp. Chinese Railway 5 p.c. Canton-Kowloon Railway Loan of 1907.	£1,500,000	June 1 Dec. 1	£1,101,500	C. £ 5,000 I. £ 27,538	——	Amortisation to begin on June 1, 1937, and principal to be repaid within a maximum period of 50 years. Interest from June 1, 1937, at the rate of 2½% per annum for the first 20 years, but if railway net earnings amount to more than $200,000 a year, surplus to be used for increasing interest to a maximum of 5% and then for additional amortisation. As from June 1, 1936, an annual loan service fund of $530,000 will be provided, of which $350,000 is to come from funds available to the Ministry and $200,000 from earnings. From June, 1941; this fund is to be increased to $800,000 by the Ministry, to be used for amortisation of principal. (New arrangements made in August, 1936).
Canton-Kowloon Railway Loan of 1936 (Supplementary) (From Scrip)	£ 127,822	—	£ 127,822	——	——	Representing scrip. Not calling for interest and becoming redeemable after repayment of principal, i.e., after 50 years. This loan is 1/5th of interest in arrears; 4/5th cancelled.
†Imp. Chinese Government 5 p.c. Tientsin-Pukow Railway Loan of 1908 and 1909.	British £1,850,000 German £3,150,000 £5,000,000	April 1 Oct. 1	British £1,156,250 German £2,442,740 £3,598,990	I. £ 89,975	——	Readjusted in February, 1936. Redemption of principal to start in 1940 and to be completed in about 40 years. Interest on British portion resumed on April 1, 1936, and on German part on October 1, 1936: 2½% per annum until 1938 and 5% thereafter. Four-fifths of interest in arrears to be waived and one-fifth to be converted into non-interest, bearing scrip. Interest guaranteed by Customs, if revenue from railway insufficient.
†Imp. Chinese Government 5 p.c. Tientsin-Pukow Railway Supplementary Loan of 1910.	British £1,110,000 German £1,890,000 £3,000,000	May 1 Nov. 1	British £ 888,000 German £1,662,780 £2,550,780	I. £ 63,770	——	Terms exactly as the foregoing; except different dates for payment of coupons.
Additional issue of 5% Tientsin-Pukow Railway Loan German Issue, 1910.	£1,134,000	—	£ 678,000	I. £ 16,950	——	The balance of the 1910 issue, amounting to £1,800,000, could no more be placed abroad owing to the European War. The D. A. Bank was therefore asked to grant advances in 1910-1916, holding £1,134,000 unissued bonds as security. In December, 1936, a final arrangement was made, the Deutsch Asiatische Bank accepting £900,000 as recognised debt obligation, secured partly by £678,000 bonds of the German 1910 issue of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway. These bonds are not to be issued to the public. The balance of bonds for £456,000 was to be destroyed.
†Tientsin-Pukow Railway Loan of 1936 from Scrip. (Re 1908 issue).	British £ 115,855 German £ 362,956 £ 478,811	No interest	British £ 115,855 German £ 362,956 £ 478,811	——	——	Representing one-fifth of interest coupons in arrears, converted into a non-interest bearing loan, redeemable from 1941 within about 20 years.
†Tientsin-Pukow Railway Loan of 1936 from Scrip. (Re 1910 issue).	British £ 193,240 German £ 240,962 £ 434,202	No interest	British £ 193,240 German £ 240,962 £ 434,202	——	——	Remarks exactly as the foregoing. For full details see article in *Finance & Commerce* of April 1, 1936.
Chinese Imp. Government 5% Hukuang Railway Sinking Fund Gold Loan (of 1911).	£6,000,000	June 15 Dec. 15	£5,656,000	I. £141,400	——	Terms re-adjusted April, 1937: Interest in 1937/38 at 2½%; thereafter at 5% per annum. Interest payable from railway earnings, but guaranteed by salt revenue; from Jan. 1, 1941 also guaranteed by Customs, subject to prior charges. Amortisation to begin in 1941 and to be terminated in 1975, coming from railway earnings; if insufficient Ministry of Finance to make good. Interest in arrears at 1% per annum (until including 1938) to be capitalised by non-interest-bearing scrip, redeemable beginning from 1942 over approximately 20 years.
5% Hukuang Railway Loan (1937) From Scrip	£ 441,675	None	£ 441,675	——	——	Representing 20% of interest in arrears. Repayable between 1942 and 1961.
Imp. Chinese Government 5 p.c. Railway Loan of 1911.	Y.10,000,000	June 1 Dec. 1	Y.10,000,000	I. Y.500,000	C. Y.10,000,000 from the start I. Y.8,000,000 since 1/6/22	Redemption by 15 drawings from June 1, 1922 to 1935, yen 660,000 yearly; final amortisation on June 1, 1936 for yen 760,000. Secured on the revenues of the Peking-Hankow Railway, and further by tribute grain conversion tax of the province of Kiangsu.
*Chinese Republican Government 5 p.c. Gold Loan of 1913. (Lunghai Railway)	£4,288,200	Jan. 1 July 1	£4,288,200	I. £ 84,764	——	Readjustment made in August, 1936. Interest at 1½% for year commencing July 1, 1936, increasing annually by ½%, until 4% is reached in 1941/42 and to remain 4% until the end. For first five years interest paid annually; thereafter half-yearly on January 1 and July 1. Redemption of principal to begin July 1, 1947 and to be completed at a maximum of 35 years. After repayment of outstanding balance of Pienlo Railway Loan this line to be embodied into the Lunghai Railway, so that earning then serving as additional security. The re-adjustment in 1936 included the settlement of previous advances, amounting to £288,200 and Glds. 733,000 by means of unissued bonds from the original loan. These bonds were validated and are now ranking pari passu with the old bonds.
*Chinese Government 3 p.c. Treasury Notes of 1920. (Lunghai Railway)	Belgian Frs. 137,743,000	Jan. 1 July 1	Belgian Frs. 137,743,000	I. Frs. B 2,754,860	——	
*Chinese Government 8 p.c. Treasury Notes of 1920. (Lunghai Railway)	Glds. 31,483,000	Jan. 1 July 1	Glds. 31,483,000	I. Glds. 629,600	——	
*Chinese Government 8 p.c. Treasury Notes of 1925. (Lunghai Railway)	Frs. 21,250,000	Jan. 1 July 1	Francs 21,250,000	I. Frs. 425,000	——	
*Lunghai Railway, 8 p.c. of 1925.	Local $ 5,000,000	Jan. 1 July 1	Local $ 5,000,000	I. $100,000	——	

Name of Loan	*Amount issued*	*Interest payable*	*Balance outstg. on Jan. 1, 1938*	*Redeemable in 1938*	*On Dec. 31, 1937 Overdue & unpaid. Last pmt. made.*	*REMARKS*
8 p.c. Treasury Notes of The Republic of China 1922/23 for the Supply of Railway Material.	£ 800,000	June 1 Dec. 1	£ 800,000	I. £64,000	C. £800,000 I. £800,000 C. from start I. since 15/4/25	Redeemable in 5 annual instalments of £160,000 each, from 1928 to 1932. Security: first charges on Paotouchen-Ninghsia Railway, and besides available revenues of the Peking-Hankow Railway.
6 p.c. Treasury Notes of The Tsingtao - Tsinanfu Railway (of 1923).	Yen 40,000,000	June 30 Dec. 30	Y.40,000,000	I. Y.2,400,000	——	Secured on the properties and revenues of the line from Tsingtao to Tsinanfu. Date of repayment 1938.
‡Taoching Railway Loan for the Purchase of Rolling Stock. 7½ p.c. (of 1919).	£ 126,839	June 30 Dec. 31	£ 43,663	C. £ 4,852	——	Readjusted in May, 1936. Redeemable within 12 years in equal instalments, at £4,852 commencing July, 1936, without further interest.
‡Ching Meng Railway Loan, 5% of 1920.	£ 120,742	June 30 Dec. 31	£ 90,553	C. £10,063	——	Readjusted in May, 1936 on the basis of 3% interest in arrears. Redeemable within 12 years in equal instalments, at £10,063 starting July, 1936. No further interest payable.
† Shanghai - Fengching Railway Mortgage Redemption Loan (of 1913). 6%	£ 375,000	Feb. 20 Aug. 20	£ 225,000	C. £37,500 I. £13,500	C. £ 18,750 since July, 1937. I. £ 6,750 since July, 1937.	Advanced by British and Chinese Corporation to repay a loan for Yen 3,000,000 made by Okura & Co. to the Provisional Government at Nanking. Re-adjusted in August, 1935. £37,500 principal repayable annually until 1942. Monthly instalments of £5,000 are to be paid by the Peiping-Liaoning Rly. to cover redemption and interest.
Canton-Hankow (Southern Sect.) Redemption Bonds, 2% of 1930.	$20,000,000	June 30 Dec. 31	$20,000,000	C. $1,000,000 I. $ 400,000	——	Issued for the purpose of buying up the shares of private shareholders. Secured on earnings of southern section of the Canton Hankow line. Redeemable by annual drawings between 1938 and 1954.
†Chinese National Government 6% Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Completion Loan of 1936.	£1,100,000	June 15 Dec. 15	£1,100,000	I. £66,000	——	Secured on the revenues of the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway. Made for completing the Hangchow-Ningpo section and for repayment of existing advances. Repayment within 25 years starting in 1941.
23rd Year, 6% Yushan-Pinghsiang Railway Loan	Local $ 12,000,000	May 31 Nov. 30	Local $ 9,000,000	C. $1,200,000 I. $ 522,000	——	Redemption semi-annually: From 30/11/35 to 31/5/39 .. .. $600,000 From 30/11/39 to 31/5/41 .. .. $840,000 From 30/11/41 to 31/5/43 .. .. $960,000 Secured on $1,930,000 yearly salt tax from Kiangsi Province.
23rd Year, 1st issue of the 6% Railway Reconstruction Loan.	Local $ 12,000,000	June 30 Dec. 31	Local $ 7,500,000	C. $1,500,000 I. $ 427,500	——	Issued on January 1, 1934, secured on the surplus of all government railways. Redeemable within 8 years, commencing June 30, 1935, by 16 half-yearly instalments @ $750,000. To serve as security, together with $12,000,000 Yushan-Pinghsiang Railway Loan Bonds, for a loan of $8,000,000 given by a Chinese Banking Syndicate, headed by the Bank of China, for cost of construction of the Yushan-Nanchang Railway, and for advances in the shape of material totalling $8,000,000 for building and equipping the Yushan-Nanchang Railway.
Second-term Railway Construction 6% bonds of 1936.	Local $ 27,000,000	June 30 Dec. 31	Local $ 21,860,000	C. $2,570,000 I. $1,273,050	——	Issued on February 1, 1936, to serve as security for a loan of $10,000,000 given by 8 Chinese Banks for the construction of the Nanchang-Pinghsiang Railway; headed by Bank of China and Otto Wolff, Koeln, as security for an advance in the shape of material, approximating $10,000,000 in value. Redemption within 10½ years by semi-annual drawings. Secured on the surplus of all government railways.
Third-term Railway Construction Bonds 6% of 1936.	Local $ 80,000,000	Feb. 28 Aug. 31	Local $ 78,000,000	C. $4,000,000 I. $4,560,000	——	Part of Railway Reconstruction Loan for $120,000,000, meant for the Hunan-Kweichow, Szechuen-Kwangsi trunk lines and extension of other lines. Redeemable by 20 annual drawings of $2,000,000 each beginning in 1937. The bonds are to serve as security for a loan for $32,000,000, granted jointly to the extent of $8,000,000 by each of the three government banks and $8,000,000 together by the Four Banks Joint Syndicate.
Nanking-Kiangsi Railway Construction Loan, 6%, of January 1, 1937.	Local $ $14,000,000	June 30 Dec. 30	Local $ 13,440,000	C. $ 280,000 I. $ 802,200	——	Granted by 8 Chinese Banks for construction of the Hsuancheng-Kweichi section. Redeemable within 10 years. Sinking fund to be created by diverting the annual appropriation of $6,200,000 to be made by the Ministry of Railways from 1937 to 1946 to meet the service of the Canton-Hankow Construction Loan (Sino-British Boxer Indemnity Fund). In addition $2,000,000 to be set aside annually from the revenue of the Hsuancheng-Kweichi section of the line between 1939 and 1946.

ADVANCES TO RAILWAYS (for which bonds have not been issued).

Name of Loan	*Amount issued*	*Amount outstanding*	*Amount overdue*	*REMARKS*
†Pukow-Sinyang Railway, 6 per cent. of 1913.	£198,792	£198,792	I. £238,252 since 31/10/24	No specific security. 7 per cent. interest charged on arrears. To be repaid from loan funds when issued.
†Pukow-Sinyang Railway, 7 per cent. of 1916.	£ 8,464	£ 8,464	I. £ 12,632 since 31/10/24	No specific security. 8 per cent. interest charged on arrears. To be repaid from loan funds when issued.
†Nanking-Hunan Railway Advance.	$2,500,000	$2,450,000	——	In part substitution of the Nanking Hunan Railway Loan of 1914, adjusted in May, 1937. To be redeemed, beginning July, 1937, at the rate of $100,000 annually for the first five years; $150,000 per annum for the second five years; and $200,000 yearly thereafter. No interest to be paid. First redemption on July 1, 1937 at the rate of 25,000 quarterly. Funds to come from the revenues of the Pinghsiang-Chuchow Rly., a section of the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway.
†Nanking-Hunan Railway Advance.	$3,600,000	$3,600,000	——	This is a re-adjustment of a portion of the 1914 loan under the same name, effected in May, 1937. It substitutes an advance of Kup. Taels 1,000,000 and Shanghai taels 486,000, plus interest. It was planned to have this advance liquidated from the proceeds of a future Railway loan. Interest at 1 % per annum.
*Tatungfu-Chengtu Railway, 6 per cent. of 1913.	£770,217 and F.Frs. 5,798,518	£577,176 and F.Frs. 4,251,560	——	Re-adjusted in 1935; rate of interest reduced and held on separate account. Principal redeemable by semi-annual instalments in about 25 years time.
‡Chuchow-Chingchow Railway, 8 per cent. of 1916.	——	U.S.$ 2,334,598	——	No specific security; further interest to consider.
Kaomi - Hsuchow - Shuntefu-Tsinanfu Railways, 8 per cent. of 1918.	——	Yen 25,600,000	——	No specific security; further interest to consider.
Kiukiang-Nanchang Railway Loan of 1935 at 6%.	Yen 18,000,000	Yen 18,000,000	——	From the original loans of Yen 10,000,000 readjusted in April, 1935, including interest of Yen 8,000,000. The principals are the Japan Industrial Bank and the East Asia Industrial Co.
Nanking-Chaoan Railway 10% Loan of 1935.	Local $ 1,600,000	Local $ 1,600,000	——	Granted by Bank of Communications, Bank of China and Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, to the Kiangnan Railway Co. for completing the Nanking-Holichi Section.
Hangchow-Yuhan Truck Re-laying Loan of December, 1936.	Local $ $2,800,000	Local $ $2,800,000	——	Granted by Bank of China, $1,800,000, and Farmers Bank of China and Chekiang Provincial Bank, $500,000 each at 10% interest per annum. Redeemable within 6 years.
Tientsin-Pukow Railway Advance.	Local $ 1,300,000	Local $ 1,300,000	——	Granted by China Development Finance Corporation; redeemable within 30 years.

* Under care of Société Belge de Chemins de Fer en Chine.
† Under care of The British and Chinese Corporation, Ltd.
‡ Under care of Pekin Syndicate, Ltd.
§ Under care of American International Corporation.

Total of principal outstanding on Jan. 1, 1938:
£28,811,398, F. Francs 49,001,560, Belg. Frs., 137,743,000,
Glds. 31,383,000, U.S.$2,334,598, Local $166,500,000, Yen 93,600,000.

STATISTICAL TABLES

1. Amount of Notes Issued by the Central Bank of China and Conditions of Reserve, 1928-1937 360

2. Amount of Customs Gold Units Issued by the Central Bank of China and Conditions of Reserve, 1932-1937 362

3. Amount of Notes Issued by Leading Banks, 1932-1937 363

4. Statistics of Subsidiary Coinage of the Central Mint 364

5. Discrepancy Between Sterling Exchange & Silver Price 365

6. Quotations of Gold Bar and Customs Gold Unit in Shanghai and Silver Bar in London and New York, 1926-1937 366

7. Foreign Exchange Rates in Shanghai, 1926-1937 367

8. Value of Gold and Silver Imported and Exported, 1912-1937 370

9. Total Value of Merchandise Imported and Exported, 1919-1937 371

10. Amount of Clearings Through the Shanghai Bankers' Clearing House, 1933-1937 372

11. Clearings Through the Native Bankers' Association, 1927-1937 374

12. Quotations of Chinese Government Bonds in London, 1924-1937 375

13. Index Numbers of Cost of Living in Principal Cities 379

14. Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in Principal Cities 380

15. Indices of Wholesale Prices in Principal Countries 381

AMOUNT OF NOTES ISSUED BY THE CENTRAL

1928—1937

Year	Month	Date	Amount of Issue		Notes in Total
			Dollar Notes	Subsidiary Notes	
1928	12	31	5,237,811	6,458,951	11,696,762
1929	12	31	13,533,581	1,846,281	15,379,862
1930	12	31	21,781,828	887,400	22,669,228
1931	12	31	22,099,082	2,674,267	24,773,349
1932	12	31	35,353,711	3,791,649	39,145,360
1933	12	31	64,282,583	5,988,959	70,271,542
1934	12	31	79,128,236	6,211,064	85,339,300
1935	12	28	159,138,639	16,926,730	176,065,369
1936	12	26	286,140,952	39,451,517	325,592,469
1934					
	7	31	68,059,191	6,381,015	74,440,206
	8	31	71,512,472	6,328,865	77,841,337
	9	30	73,900,881	6,315,994	80,216,875
	10	31	76,998,047	6,304,656	83,302,703
	11	30	79,493,379	6,253,156	85,746,535
	12	31	79,128,236	6,211,064	85,339,300
1935					
	1	31	82,653,200	6,403,551	89,056,751
	2	28	83,394,727	6,537,626	89,932,353
	3	31	85,677,997	7,016,874	92,694,871
	4	30	85,877,688	6,953,895	92,031,583
	5	31	86,913,330	6,899,489	93,312,819
	6	30	91,940,174	6,787,742	98,727,916
	7	27	98,768,250	6,949,970	105,718,220
	8	31	103,284,005	7,010,948.50	110,294,947.50
	9	28	108,948,569	8,670,970.00	117,619,539.00
	10	26	120,607,994	10,638,730.00	131,246,364.00
	11	30	136,864,384	14,028,530.00	150,892,914.00
	12	28	159,138,639	16,926,730.00	176,065,369.00
1936					
	1	25	199,901,160	20,739,930	220,641,090
	2	29	201,334,919	22,989,524	224,324,443
	3	28	228,017,172	23,486,178	251,503,350
	4	25	236,688,904	25,558,569	262,247,473
	5	30	248,134,040	29,641,224	277,775,264
	6	27	268,023,180	31,229,945	299,253,125
	7	25	269,279,392	31,592,537	300,871,929
	8	30	273,657,459	32,297,916	305,955,375
	9	26	279,122,830	34,312,333	313,435,163
	10	31	271,363,632	36,229,037	307,592,669
	11	28	275,338,472	37,603,005	312,941,477
	12	26	286,140,952	39,451,517	325,592,469
1937					
	1	30	299,862,872	41,869,760	341,732,632
	2	27	313,961,884	43,482,257	357,444,141
	3	27	318,232,427	43,602,549	361,834,976
	4	24	321,835,087	45,778,540	367,613,627
	5	29	324,188,930	48,124,499	372,313,429
	6	30	326,346,427	50,672,935	377,019,362
	7	31	330,808,915	52,383,294	383,192,209
	8	28	341,886,672	53,486,898	395,373,570
	9	25	361,288,043	54,389,777	415,677,820

The public examination of reserve is held three times a month.

BANK OF CHINA AND CONDITIONS OF RESERVE

(Unit $)

Reserve		Total Reserve	Cash Reserve %
Cash	Securities		
8,216,462.0	3,480,000.0	11,696,762	70.25
9,676,857.0	5,703,005.0	15,379,862	62.92
19,475,228.0	3,194,000.0	22,669,228	85.91
18,395,549.0	6,378,000.0	24,773,349	74 25
31,836,360.0	7,309,000.0	39,145,360	81.33
57,421,542.0	12,850,000.0	70,271,542	81.71
66,901,300.0	18,438,000.0	85,339,300	78.39
116,463,369.0	59,602,000.0	176,065,369	66.15
212,238,769.0	113,353,700.0	325,592,469	65.18
60,826,206.0	13,614,000.0	74,440,206	81.71
63,879,337.0	13,962,000.0	77,841,337	82.06
65,103,875.0	15,133,000.0	80,216,875	81.16
66,696,703.0	16,606,000.0	83,302,703	80.06
68,068,535.0	17,678,000.0	85,746,535	79.38
66,901,300.0	18,438,000.0	85,339,300	78.39
70,076,751.00	18,980,000.00	89,056,751	78.69
70,749,145.22	19,183,207.78	89,932,353	78.67
73,694,871.00	19,000,000.00	92,694,871	79.50
73,031,583.00	19.000,000.00	92,031,583	79.35
73,492,819.00	19,820,000.00	93,312,819	78.76
76,507,916.00	22,220,000.00	98,727,916	77.49
81,858,220.00	23,860,000.00	105,718,220	77.43
84.834,947.50	25,460,000.00	110,294,947.50	76.92
90,219,539.00	27,400,000.00	117,619,539.00	76.70
101,857,964.00	29,388,400.00	131,246,364.00	77.61
99,607,714.00	51,285,200.00	150,892,914.00	66.01
116,463,369.00	59,602,000.00	176,065,369.00	66.15
159,308,210	61,332,880	220,641,090	72.20
153,281,763	71,042,680	224,324,443	68.33
168,771,650	82,731,700	251,503,350	67.10
180,021,173	82.226,300	262,247,473	68.64
190,025,364	87,749,900	277,775,264	68.41
201,881,825	97,371,300	299,253,125	67.46
201,712,229	99,159,700	300,871,929	67.04
204,637,275	101,318,100	305,955,375	66.88
211,274,063	102,161,100	313,435,163	67.41
201,189,769	106,402,900	307,592,669	65.41
204.567,177	108.374,300	312,941,477	65.37
212,238,769	113,353,700	325,592,469	65.18
222,949,732	118,782,900	341,732,632	65.24
232,306.841	125,137.300	357,444,141	64.99
235,038,076	126,796,900	361,834,976	64.96
238,549.527	129,064,100	367,613.627	64.89
241,314,329	130,999,100	372,313,429	64.81
244.198,862	132,820,500	377,019.362	64.77
249,558,209	133,634,000	383,192,209	65.13
256,905,970	138,467,606	395,373,570	64.98
272,732,820	142,945,000	415,677,820	65.61

Amount of Custom Gold Units Issued by the Central Bank of China and Conditions of Reserve

1931—1937

Year	Month	Date	Amount Issued	Reserve In Cash	% of Cash Reserve to Amount Issued
1931	12	31	250,000.00	250,000.00	100.00
1932	12	31	425,000.00	425,000.00	100.00
1933					
	7	31	417,269.40	417,269.40	100.00
	8	31	417,269.40	417,269.40	100.00
	9	30	417,269.40	417,269.40	100.00
	10	31	416,715.40	416,715.40	100.00
	11	30	416,715.40	416,715.40	100.00
	12	31	416,715.40	416,715.40	100.00
1934					
	1	31	416,715.40	416,715.40	100.00
	2	28	416,715.40	416,715.40	100.00
	3	31	373,324.70	373,324.70	100.00
	4	30	373,324.70	373,324.70	100.00
	5	31	373,324.70	373,324.70	100.00
	6	30	373,324.70	373,324.70	100.00
	7	31	373,324.70	373,324.70	100.00
	8	31	373,324.70	373,324.70	100.00
	9	30	373,324.70	373,324.70	100.00
	10	31	373,324.70	373,324.70	100.00
	11	30	373,324.70	373,324.70	100.00
	12	31	373,324.70	373,324.70	100.00
1935					
	1	31	373,324.70	373,324.70	100.00
	2	28	373,324.70	373,324.70	100.00
	3	31	373,324.70	373,324.70	100.00
	4	30	373,324.70	373,324.70	100.00
	5	31	373,324.70	373,324.70	100.00
	6	30	373,324.70	373,324.70	100.00
	7	37	373,324.70	373,324.70	100.00
	8	31	373,324.70	373,324.70	100.00
	9	28	373,324.70	373,324.70	100.00
	10	26	373,324.70	373,324.70	100.00
	11	30	586,679.80	586,679.80	100.00
	12	28	373,324.70	373,324.70	100.00
1936					
	1	25	373,324.70	373,324.70	100.00
	2	29	373,324.70	373,324.70	100.00
	3	28	373,324.70	373,324.70	100.00
	4	25	373,324.70	373,324.70	100.00
	5	30	373,324.70	373,324.70	100.00
	6	27	409,630.70	409,630.70	100.00
	7	25	409,630.70	409,630.70	100.00
	8	30	409,630.70	409,630.70	100.00
	9	26	409,630.70	409,630.70	100.00
	10	31	409,630.70	409,630.70	100.00
	11	28	409,630.70	409,630.70	100.00
	12	26	409,630.70	409,630.70	100.00
1937					
	1	30	409,630.70	409,630.70	100.00
	2	27	409,630.70	409,630.70	100.00
	3	27	409,630.70	409,630.70	100.00
	4	24	409,630.70	409,630.70	100.00
	5	29	409,630.70	409,630.70	100.00
	6	30	409,630.70	409,630.70	100.00
	7	31	409,630.70	409,630.70	100.00
	8	28	409,630.70	409,630.70	100.00
	9	25	409,630.70	409,630.70	100.00

AMOUNT OF NOTES ISSUED BY LEADING BANKS

1933—1937 (Unit $)

Year	Month	Central Bank of China	Bank of China	Bank of Communications	Farmers' Bank of China
1933					
	7	50,256,879	158,502,789	68,529,279	——
	8	54,623,994	158,466,828	68,568,169	——
	9	60,481,539	164,487,647	71,567,869	——
	10	66,144,168	168,531,368	75,711,869	——
	11	69,119,130	178,316,077	81,614,969	——
	12	70,217,542	179,582,780	83,111,369	——
1934					
	1	70,440,275	121,431,561	40,966,069	——
	2	71,298,922	119,512,931	40,247,569	——
	3	68,368,222	108,714,576	37,332,869	——
	4	69,319,270	105,597,792	37,172,469	——
	5	71,101,020	107,183,182	39,028,669	——
	6	70,844,349	112,418,385	41,022,731	——
	7	74,440,206	117,871,801	43,684,731	——
	8	77,841,337	121,556,006	45,543,231	3,805,105
	9	80,216,875	124,914,349	46,464,131	4,222,476
	10	83,302,703	127,146,781	48,396,331	4,563,859
	11	85,746,635	136,298,033	56,382,431	5,451,977
	12	85,339,300	136,868,530	57,883,500	5,663,382
1935					
	1	89,056,751	131,562,652	56,115,200	6,241,007
	2	89,932,353	130,360,040	51,029,900	6,964,213
	3	92,694,871	115,957,789	46,424,300	7,574,606
	4	92,031,583	111,643,369	44,252,500	9,073,954
	5	93,312,819	112,428,123	44,280,700	10,591,860
	6	98,727,916	115,005,488	47,000,300	12,011,046
	7	105,718,220	167,241,504	92,274,419	11,943,182
	8	110,294,947	169,448,848	86,646,950	12,504,957
	9	117,619,539	170,039,333	90,950,350	16,607,568
	10	131,246,364	185,503,248	102,218,250	17,628,000
	11	150,892,914	248,639,630	143,432,050	29,893,000
	12	176,065,369	286,245,042	176,244,950	29,847,000
1936					
	1	220,641,090	308,118,309	190,809,700	29,711,000
	2	234,324,443	293,838,239	181,883,700	29,590,000
	3	251,503,350	310,150,611	186,697,700	34,777,000
	4	262,247,473	323,282,987	196,065,640	51,017,000
	5	277,775,264	343,155,286	201,401,740	63,728,000
	6	299,253,125	351,772,792	204,912,051	92,035,000
	7	300,871,929	365,674,339	210,409,551	87,203,371
	8	305,955,375	367,425,896	206,476,451	96,277,071
	9	313,435,163	377,768,426	217,110,411	108,503,321
	10	305,833,781	411,073,782	244,620,711	131,910,000
	11	312,941,477	439,895,436	272,845,424	142,122,000
	12	325,592,469	459,310,240	295,045,524	——
1937					
	1	341,732,632	493,555,716	307,394,014	163,614,277
	2	357,444,141	504,103,822	301,658,094	191,705,376
	3	361,834,976	501,403,991	308,576,594	200,053,247
	4	367,613,627	513,351,186	311,317,054	192,690,947
	5	372,313,429	511,520,397	312,005,414	210,738,751
	6	375,839,967	509,862,882	313,548,434	207,951,051
	7	382,757,619	517,722,660	335,999,440	208,436,001
	8	395,373,570	535,870,201	370,840,930	209,629,941
	9	415,677,820	543,533,672	371,713,730	213,531,641

STATISTICS OF SUBSIDIARY COINAGE OF THE CENTRAL MINT

Year	Month	20 cents coin	10 cents coin	5 cents coin	1 cent coin	½ cent coin	Value in Dollars
1935		——	——	——	3,100,000	——	31,000.00
1936		49,119,692	62,061,430	58,577,202	308,680,000	46,800,000	22,279,741.50
1936	1	140,000	680,000	760,000	11,400,000	1,840,000	257,200.00
	2	1,010,000	2,340,000	4,200,000	11,500,000	7,240,000	797,200.00
	3	3,838,327	1,960,501	12,775	18,400,000	17,440,000	1,235,554.25
	4	994,604	2.398,630	7,844,427	27,860,000	9,960,000	1,159,402.15
	5	2,852,004	6,086,635	19,680,000	23,640,000	1,880,000	2,408,864.30
	6	2,783,609	4,717,902	18,240,000	24,080,000	2,800,000	2,195,312.00
	7	5,950,000	12,360,000	6,800,000	24,740,000	760,000	3,017,200.00
	8	9,680,000	11,120,000	1,040,000	24,820,000	720,000	3,351,800.00
	9	8,740,000	9,200,000	——	30,460,000	——	2,972,600.00
	10	8,080,000	7,980,000	——	32,180,000	——	2,735,800.00
	11	5,051,148	3,217,762	——	33,420,000	2,560,000	1,679,005.80
	12	——	——	——	46,180,000	1,600,000	469,800.00
1937	1	——	——	——	39,200,000	5,080,000	417,400.00
	2	500,000	3,000,000	3,680,000	38,880,000	12,800,000	1,036,800.00
	3	——	——	2,760,000	46,000,000	40,000	598,200.00
	4	——	899,405	2,480,462	48.730,289	——	701,266.49
	5	——	2,516,612	2,004.953	45,441,311	——	806,321.96
	6	——	2,873,725	1,816,450	45,761.245	——	835,807.45
	7	——	2,515,282	1,525,207	43,185,475	——	759,643.40

Unit: piece

DISCREPANCY BETWEEN STERLING EXCHANGE & SILVER PRICE

	Sterling Exchange Theoretical Parity Based on London Silver Price		Market Selling Rate for T. T. on London		Discrepancy Between Market Rate and Theoretical Parity		Discrepancy in Percentage		Equalization Charge		Discrepancy after Deducting Equalization Charge and Export Duty	
	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.
1935							%	%	%	%	%	%
July	25.7220	24.7013	19.1875	18.0000	6.7013	5,7638	37.23	30.43	6.75	6.75	22.78	15.64
Aug.	24.7524	23.3234	18.3750	17.3750	6.8888	5.5504	39.19	31.05	6.75	6.75	24.69	16.55
Sept.	24.1910	23.5275	18.8750	17.8125	6.0608	5.0098	33.91	26.54	6.75	6.75	19.41	12.04
Oct.	24.2930	23.6806	18.8125	14.8750	8.8566	5.1233	59.54	27.23	6.75	6.75	45.05	12.73
Nov.	23.8337	23.4765	15.0000	14.3750	9.4587	8.7316	65.80	58.21	58.50	6.75	43.71	—0.27
Dec.*	23.5785	17.0459	14.5000	14.3750	9.1098	2.7105	62.96	18.77	57.00	9.75	1.41	—2.24
1936												
Jan.	17.5563	15.5149	14.5812	14.3750	3.1188	1.1078	22.16	7.70	13.25	—	1.16	—0.30
Feb.	16.3825	15.7701	14.5312	14.3750	1.8940	1.3639	13.11	9.47	5.25	1.75	1.09	—0.27
Mar.	16.4846	15.5659	14.5000	14.4062	1.9846	1.1597	13.69	8.05	6.00	—	0.25	—0.65
Apr.	17.0460	16.1784	14.5000	14.5000	2.5460	1.6784	17.56	11.75	9.75	4.00	0.18	—0.12
May	17.0460	16.1273	14.5000	14.3750	2.6398	1.7523	18.32	12.19	9.75	3.50	1.67	—0.11
June	16.3825	15.8722	14.3750	14.3750	2.0075	1.4972	13.96	10.41	5.25	1.75	1.15	0.77
July	16.1273	15.8211	14.4062	14.3750	1.7523	1.4461	12.19	10.06	3.50	1.25	1.12	0.63
Aug.	16.0763	15.6170	14.4062	14.3750	1.6701	1.2420	11.59	8.64	3.00	0	1.06	0.53
Sept.	16.3825	15.8722	14.4062	14.2500	2.0388	1.5597	14.21	10.88	5.25	1.75	1.97	0.63
Oct.	16.4846	16.0763	14.5000	14.3125	2.0388	1.6076	14.21	11.11	6.00	3.00	1.64	—0.06
Nov.	18.7302	16.3315	14.5625	14.5000	4.1677	1.8315	28.62	12.63	21.25	5.00	0.08	—0.69
Dec.	17.4543	17.0460	14.5625	14.4062	3.0481	2.6085	21.16	18.01	12.75	9.75	0.95	—0.69
1937												
Jan.	17.4032	16.5867	14.6250	14.5312	2.8720	1.9617	19.76	13.41	12.25	6.75	1.09	—0.09
Feb.	16.5356	16.2804	14.6250	14.5000	1.9106	1.6867	13.06	11.56	6.25	4.50	—0.94	—0.02
Mar.	17.2501	16.4846	14.6250	14.5937	2.6251	1.8709	17.95	12.96	11.25	6.00	—1.10	—0.65
Apr.	17.5563	16.4846	14.6250	14.5000	2.9626	1.9354	20.30	13.44	13.25	6.00	+0.09	—1.10
May	16.6887	14.5356	14.5312	14.5000	2.1887	2.0200	15.09	13.92	7.25	6.25	+0.09	—0.35
June	16.6377	16.1273	14.5156	14.3594	2.1377	1.6898	14.74	11.70	7.00	3.50	+0.78	—0.11
July	16.4846	16.1784	14.4219	14.2500	2.1721	1.8075	15.20	12.54	6.00	4.00	+2.00	+0.78
Aug.	16.3825	15.6680	14.2500	14.2500	2.1325	1.9794	14.97	13.89	5.25	0.25	+2.14	+1.86
Sept.	16.3315	16.1273	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.00	3.50	—	—

*From December 12, 1935 onwards, the parity is calculated according to London silver spot.

QUOTATIONS OF GOLD BAR AND CUSTOMS GOLD UNIT IN SHANGHAI AND SILVER BAR IN LONDON AND NEW YORK

1926—1937

Period	Gold Bar				C.G.U. Selling Rate in $	Silver Bar					
	Shanghai			London	Average	London			New York		
	High	Low	Average	Average		High	Low	Average	High	Low	Average
1926	585.9	389.5	—	84/11	—	31 13/16	24⅛	28 11/16	68⅝	51⅛	62⅛
1927	568.3	420.5	507.7	84/11	—	28	24¾	26 1/16	59¼	53 1/16	56⅛
1928	510.9	443.1	490.8	84/11	—	28⅞	26 1/16	26¾	63⅝	56½	58 1/16
1929	637.9	472.7	538.2	84/11	—	26 1/16	21 5/16	26 15/32	57⅝	46½	63
1930	927.5	626.2	758.7	84/11	—	21⅝	14⅞	17 21/32	46⅞	30¾	38 1/32
1931	1127.9	808.7	1004.4	92/6	—	21 9/16	12	14 15/32	37¼	25¾	28 19/23
1932	1167.7	806.3	1014.1	118	1.950	20 15/16	16⅛	17 13/16	31	24¼	27⅞
1933	1140.2	671.0	900.1	124/10	1.958	20 15/16	16⅛	17 13/16	31	24¼	27⅞
1934	1087.0	665.5	951.1	137/7.44	1.967	25¼	18 3/16	21 5/32	55¾	41¾	47 23/23
1935	1217.0	741.5	919.9	142/1.38	1.868	36¼	20⅞	28 15/16	81	49¾	63 9/16
1936	1172.4	1121.4	1143.9	140/3.48	2.260	22 15/16	19	20⅛	49¾	43¾	45 3/64
1935											
July	908.0	821.0	853.4	140/10.18	—	31 5/16	30 3/16	30½	69¾	67¾	68¼
Aug.	918.8	863.2	891.5	140/3.06	—	30 3/16	29	29 15/32	67¾	65⅜	66 3/16
Sept.	900.2	856.3	880.6	140/11.62	—	29 9/16	29	29¼	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜
Oct.	1217.0	879.2	973.4	141/7.71	—	29⅝	29 5/16	29⅜	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜
Nov.	1183.0	1106.0	1151.0	141/3.46	—	29½	29 3/16	29 9/32	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜
Dec.	1200.0	1139.8	1152.3	141/0.94	—	29¼	20⅞	25½	65⅜	49¾	58⅞
1936											
Jan.	1172.4	1138.3	1151.8	140/10.83	2.265	22⅜	19	20¼	49¾	43¾	47
Feb.	1159.0	1141.5	1147.4	140/10.90	2.265	20 1/16	19 7/16	19 13/16	44¾	44¾	44¾
Mar.	1156.3	1144.5	1149.0	140/11.81	2.266	20 3/16	19 1/16	19 11/16	44¾	44¾	44¾
Apr.	1147.2	1139.0	1143.2	140/9.69	2.262	20⅞	19⅞	20¼	45¾	44¾	44⅞
May	1145.1	1128.5	1137.3	140/1.04	2.253	20⅞	19¾	20¼	45¾	44¼	44 13/16
June	1148.0	1135.0	1139.7	138/8.32	2.239	20 1/16	19 7/16	19 25/32	44¾	44¾	44¾
July	1148.0	1135.0	1139.7	138/8.32	2.241	19¾	19⅜	19 1/32	44¾	44¾	44¾
Aug.	1132.0	1123.9	1127.7	138/4.24	2.234	19 11/16	19⅛	19½	44¾	44¾	44¾
Sept.	1163.3	1121.4	1128.2	137/11.94	2.226	20 1/16	19 7/16	19 15/16	44¾	44¾	44¾
Oct.	1163.3	1150.6	1156.1	141/11.02	2.289	20 3/16	19 11/16	20	44¾	44¾	44¾
Nov.	1157.8	1150.8	1154.6	142/3.20	2.295	22 15/16	20	21 1/16	47½	44¾	45 9/32
Dec.	1171.5	1153.8	1157.2	141/8.28	2.286	21⅜	20⅞	21¼	46½	44⅞	45 11/32
1937											
Jan.	1155.5	1151.5	1153.7	141/7.85	2.286	21 5/16	20¼	20 32/32	45½	44¾	44 29/32
Feb.	1157.4	1153.1	1154.9	142/1.25	2.293	20 3/16	19 15/16	20 3/32	44¾	44¾	44¾
Mar.	1158.0	1155.0	1155.7	142/4.30	2.297	21⅛	20⅛	20 11/16	45¾	44¾	45⅛
Apr.	1155.5	1139.5	1149.1	140/3.90	2.281	21½	20 3/16	20¾	46¾	44¾	45 17/32
May	1145.9	1139.9	1141.8	140/7.29	2.268	20 7/16	20¼	20 11/32	45¼	44⅞	45 1/32
June	1144.5	1139.5	1141.4	140/6.70	2.268	20⅜	19¾	20 1/32	45	44¾	44 13/16
July	1146.8	1140.1	1143.3	139/11.86	2.260	20 3/16	20 3/16	20	44¾	44¾	44¾
Aug.	1145.0	1137.0	1141.8	139/6.4	2.252	20	19 13/16	19 27/32	44¾	44¾	44¾
Sept.	—	—	—	140/4.4	2.265	20	19 3/4	19 7/8	44¾	44¾	44¾

From Feb. 20, 1934 onwards, the unit of quotation for gold bar has been changed from 10 chauping taels to 10 Market taels (10 Market taels=8.525 chauping taels), and the valuation for each unit has been changed from U. S. $240 to U. S. $346.

Beginning from Sept. 17, 1934 the valuation of Shanghai gold bar has been changed to 507.79 custom gold units.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES IN SHANGHAI

1926—1937

Period	London			India			France		
	s.d. per dollar			Rupees per $100			Francs per $100		
	H.	L.	Av.	H.	L.	Av.	H.	L.	Av.
1926	2/3. 154	1/8. 174	2/1. 578	151.665	112.038	137.796	1,945.350	1,080,750	1,582.218
1927	1/11.288	1/9. 105	1/10.030	128.994	115.712	122.597	1,197.149	1,069.792	1,136.527
1928	1/11.834	1/10.209	1/10.695	122.421	136.505	125.888	1,267.548	1,148.377	1,170.261
1929	1/10.473	1/5. 978	1/8. 524	124.049	100.138	114.406	1,161.387	927.671	1,060.853
1930	1/6. 272	1/0. 121	1/2. 789	101.669	67.840	82.855	940.712	623.765	762.339
1931	1/5. 213	0/9. 965	1/0. 004	94.761	55.806	66.722	668.944	515.297	565.377
1932	1/4. 594	1/1. 593	1/2. 766	91.267	75.026	81.381	612.917	483.696	547.600
1933	1/3. 750	1/1. 585	1/2. 824	87.000	76.630	81.924	555.000	496.000	521.817
1934	1/6. 250	1/2. 500	1/4. 100	101.000	80.000	88.965	552.000	466.000	514.256
1935	1/8. 375	1/2. 375	1/5. 761	112.250	79.000	97.800	630.000	445.000	548.967
1936	1/2. 469	1/2. 250	1/2. 376	79.750	78.500	79.106	634.000	446.000	479.736
1935									
July	1/7. 125	1/6. 000	1/6. 770	105.500	99.250	103.410	595.000	562.000	585.000
Aug.	1/6. 000	1/5. 250	1/5. 630	99.250	95.000	97.090	561.000	537.000	550,000
Sept.	1/6. 125	1/5. 625	1/5. 943	99.750	97.000	98.771	566.000	551.000	559.000
Oct.	1/6. 250	1/2. 750	1/5. 346	100.500	81.250	95.567	566.000	458.000	538.300
Nov.	1/2. 875	1/2. 375	1/2. 415	82.000	79.000	79.260	462.000	446.000	449.000
Dec.	1/2. 375	1/2. 375	1/2. 375	79.250	79.000	79.100	449.000	445.000	447.000
1936									
Jan.	1/2. 375	1/2. 375	1/2. 375	79.125	79.000	79.095	449.000	447.000	448.000
Feb.	1/2. 375	1/2. 375	1/2. 375	79.125	79.125	79.125	450.000	446.000	448.000
Mar.	1/2. 375	1/2. 375	1/2. 375	79.125	79.000	79.019	450.000	447.000	448.000
Apr.	1/2. 375	1/2. 375	1/2. 375	79.000	79.000	79.000	450.000	448.000	448.700
May	1/2. 375	1/2. 375	1/2. 375	79.250	79.000	79.048	453.000	449.000	451.000
June	1/2. 375	1/2. 375	1/2. 375	79.000	79.000	79.000	455.000	451.000	453.200
July	1/2. 375	1/2. 375	1/2. 375	79.125	79.000	79.020	454.000	452.000	452.300
Aug.	1/2. 375	1/2. 375	1/2. 375	79.125	79.000	79.100	456.000	454.000	455.500
Sept.	1/2. 375	1/2. 250	1/2. 287	79.125	78.500	78.685	570.000	452.000	463.800
Oct.	1/2. 438	1/2. 250	1/2. 352	79.500	78.750	79.115	632.000	587.000	624.000
Nov.	1/2. 469	1/2. 438	1/2. 464	79.750	79.500	79.700	634.000	632.000	633.100
Dec.	1/2. 469	1/2. 375	1/2. 416	79.750	79.000	79.360	633.000	629.000	630.800
1937									
Jan.	1/2. 375	1/2. 375	1/2. 375	79.125	79.000	79.103	630.000	629.000	629.100
Feb.	1/2. 375	1/2. 375	1/2. 375	79.250	78.125	79.214	629.000	629.000	629.000
Mar.	1/2. 375	1/2. 375	1/2. 375	79.250	79.250	79.250	646.000	629.000	636.292
Apr.	1/2. 375	1/2. 375	1/2. 375	79.250	79.250	79.250	655.000	636.000	649.269
May	1/2. 375	1/2. 375	1/2. 375	79.250	79.250	79.250	655.000	655.000	655.000
June	1/2. 375	1/2. 250	1/2. 315	79.250	78.500	78.890	658.000	655.000	656.440
July	1/2. 250	1/2. 250	1/2. 250	78.500	78.000	78.307	760.000	750.000	756.667
Aug.	1/2. 250	1/2. 250	1/2. 250	78.125	78.125	78.125	760.000	760.000	760.000
Sept.	1/2. 250	1/2. 250	1/2. 250	78.125	78.125	78.125	840.000	760.000	793.000

Based on the official selling rates of H. & S. Banking Corporation.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES IN SHANGHAI

1926—1937

Period	U.S.A.			Germany			Hongkong		
	U.S. $ per $100			Marks per $100			Hongkong $ per $ 100		
	H.	L.	Av.	H.	L.	Av.	H.	L.	Av.
1926	54.938	40.753	50.390	226.237	163.914	204.172	95.116	89.226	92.669
1927	47.122	42.391	44.677	——	——	——	93.301	89.294	91.254
1928	50.016	45.141	46.137	208.550	187.424	193.296	94.412	90.564	92.159
1929	45.485	36.585	41.508	190.568	152.814	174.337	94.003	82.896	88.869
1930	37.176	24.513	29.850	155.579	102.936	125.331	92.182	83.656	88.604
1931	26.272	19.931	22.243	110.524	84.071	93.638	96.312	89.337	92.290
1932	24.008	18.889	21.487	100.976	98.858	90.504	94.150	89.667	92.003
1933	34.000	19.436	26.109	95.500	81.750	86.199	92.707	88.250	90.139
1934	37.500	30.875	33.785	91.250	78.000	85.349	90.750	80.000	88.076
1935	41.500	29.438	36.261	102.500	72.500	89.228	92.000	67.000	75.938
1936	30.000	29.375	29.709	75.500	71.750	73.203	96.750	90.000	93.557
1935									
July	39.313	37.188	38.755	96.750	91.250	95.120	73.000	70.000	72.360
Aug.	37.188	35.750	36.490	91.500	87.750	89.620	73.000	70.500	71.780
Sept.	37.313	36.438	36.870	92.000	89.750	90.840	74.500	73.000	73.720
Oct.	37.313	30.250	35.481	92.000	74.500	87.390	25.000	67.000	72.500
Nov.	30.500	29.438	29.573	75.000	72.500	72.790	83.000	69.000	78.840
Dec.	29.500	29.500	29.500	72.750	72.500	72.680	92.000	81.000	88.850
1936									
Jan.	29.500	29.5000	29.5000	73.000	72.750	72.890	92.500	90.000	91.510
Feb.	30.000	29.5000	29.8800	73.000	72.750	72.950	91.000	90.000	90.680
Mar.	29.875	29.8125	29.8678	73.250	73.000	73.020	91.500	91.000	91.320
Apr.	29.875	29.7500	29.7853	73.000	73.000	73.000	91.250	91.250	91.250
May	29.750	29.7500	29.7500	73.500	73.000	73.220	91.750	90.750	91.130
June	29.750	29.7500	29.7500	74.250	73.250	73.780	92.750	91.750	92.430
July	29.875	29.7500	29.7600	74.000	73.500	73.830	95.500	92.500	93.120
Aug.	29.875	29.8750	29.8750	74.250	74.000	74.200	96.000	95.500	95.920
Sept.	30.000	29.5000	29.9150	74.500	73.750	74.140	96.250	95.500	95.990
Oct.	29.500	29.5000	29.5000	74.250	71.750	72.240	96.750	95.500	96.180
Nov.	29.500	29.5000	29.5000	72.750	72.500	72.550	96.750	96.500	96.590
Dec.	29.500	29.3750	29.4300	73.000	72.500	72.620	96.750	96.000	96.550
1937									
Jan.	29.375	29.375	29.375	72.500	72.500	72.500	96.750	96.750	76.750
Feb.	29.375	29.375	29.375	72.500	72.250	72.274	96.750	96.750	96.750
Mar.	29.375	29.375	29.375	72.250	72.000	72.104	97.000	96.750	96.958
Apr.	29.375	29.375	29.375	72.500	72.000	72.452	97.000	97.000	97.000
May	29.375	29.375	29.375	72.500	72.500	72.500	97.000	97.000	97.000
June	29.375	29.250	29.315	72.500	72.500	72.500	97.000	96.500	96.760
July	29.250	29.250	29.250	72.500	72.250	72.385	96.500	96.500	96.500
Aug.	29.250	29.250	29.250	72.250	72.250	72.250	96.500	94.000	94.729
Sept.	29.250	29.250	29.250	72.250	72.250	72.250	94.000	94.000	94.000

Based on the official selling rates of H. & S. Banking Corporation.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES IN SHANGHAI

1926—1937

Period	Japan			Java			Singapore		
	Yens per $100			Florins per $ 100			Strait $ per $ 100		
	H.	L.	Av.	H.	L.	Av.	H.	L.	Av.
1926	126.404	82.579	104.610	133.293	103.212	121.224	97.037	70.637	87.069
1927	100.901	86.637	93.952	117.168	105.160	110.909	83.649	75.026	75.000
1928	107.799	94.104	98.938	123.685	111.407	114.130	88.214	78.934	81.133
1929	100.226	74.424	89.544	130.824	90.790	103.394	80.574	64.640	73.358
1930	75.574	49.394	59.680	91.900	60.784	74.316	65.784	43.592	52.742
1931	67.419	40.432	45.215	65.228	50.189	55.045	60.903	35.571	41.917
1932	101.968	60.612	76.081	59.668	46.781	53.327	59.338	48.782	52.716
1933	108.750	88.825	100.909	54.750	47.788	50.608	56.000	50.053	52.951
1934	129.750	101.750	113.408	54.125	45.000	49.762	64.750	51.500	57.121
1935	143.750	102.250	125.151	61.250	43.000	53.259	72.500	51.000	64.164
1936	103.500	101.500	102.259	54.625	42.250	46.134	51.250	50.500	50.639
1935									
July	135.250	127.000	132.590	57.375	54.250	56.525	68.250	64.375	67.060
Aug.	127.000	121.250	124.030	54.250	52.000	53.460	64.375	61.250	62.880
Sept.	128.750	123.750	136.830	55.250	53.500	54.302	64.500	62.750	63.797
Oct.	130.000	105.000	123.410	55.000	44.250	52.159	64.750	52.375	61.563
Nov.	106.000	102.250	102.760	44.625	43.000	43.290	52.750	51.000	51.135
Dec.	102.750	102.375	102.510	43.500	43.125	43.250	51.000	51.000	51.000
1936									
Jan.	102.375	102.125	102.292	43.375	42.250	43.262	51.000	51.000	51.000
Feb.	103.125	102.375	102.535	43.500	43.125	43.270	51.000	51.000	51.000
Mar.	103.125	102.375	102.659	43.500	43.125	43.178	51.000	51.000	51.000
Apr.	102.500	102.375	102.397	43.375	43.250	43.255	51.000	51.000	51.000
May	102.375	101.750	102.063	43.750	43.250	43.514	51.000	50.875	50.962
June	102.000	101.500	101.770	44.125	43.750	43.905	50.875	50.750	50.755
July	102.375	101.875	102.160	43.750	43.500	43.690	51.000	50.750	50.790
Aug.	102.375	102.000	102.230	44.000	43.750	43.940	51.000	50.875	50.965
Sept.	102.125	101.250	101.650	44.125	43.000	43.922	50.875	50.500	50.605
Oct.	102.875	101.750	102.298	54.625	51.250	53.990	51.125	50.500	50.846
Nov.	103.125	102.875	103.068	54.500	53.875	54.115	51.250	51.125	51.229
Dec.	103.500	102.625	103.015	53.875	53.250	53.570	51.250	51.000	51.110
1937									
Jan.	103.625	102.375	102.788	53.250	53.125	53.223	51.000	51.000	51.000
Feb.	102.875	102.625	102.649	53.375	53.000	53.149	51.000	51.000	51.000
Mar.	102.625	102.625	102.625	53.125	53.000	53.052	51.000	51.000	51.000
Apr.	102.625	102.625	102.625	53.250	53.000	53.236	51.000	51.000	51.000
May	102.625	102.625	102.625	53.250	53.250	53.250	51.000	51.000	51.000
June	102.625	101.750	102.205	53.250	53.000	53.130	51.000	50.500	50.760
July	101.750	101.500	101.635	53.000	53.000	53.000	50.500	50.250	53.385
Aug.	101.500	101.500	101.500	53.000	53.000	53.000	50.250	50.250	50.250
Sept.	101.500	101.500	101.500	53.000	53.000	53.000	50.250	50.250	50.250

Based on the official selling rates of H. & S. Banking Corporation.

VALUE OF GOLD & SILVER IMPORTED & EXPORTED

1912—1937

PERIOD	GOLD (Unit H. K. $)			SILVER (Unit $)		
	Exports	Imports	Excess of Import— Excess of Export+	Exports	Imports	Excess of Import— Excess of Export+
1912	1,838,423	9,296,528	— 7,458,105	40,273,747	70,263,131	— 29,989,384
1913	450,890	3,065,290	+ 1,385,600	30,757,979	86,798,501	— 56,040,522
1914	13,861,917	861,167	+ 13,000,750	46,929,598	25,705,043	+ 21,224,555
1915	18,211,040	818,817	+ 17,392,213	60,917,518	32,277,874	+ 28,639,644
1916	8,102,268	19,903,117	— 11,800,849	102,464,123	57,783,603	+ 44,680,520
1917	5,024,575	13,871,778	— 8,847,203	75,548,028	42,856,361	+ 32,691,667
1918	2,281,659	1,228,324	+ 1,053,317	19,676,453	56,281,549	— 36,605,096
1919	9,896,428	51,078,643	— 41,182,214	13,972,795	96,741,996	— 82,769,201
1920	68,469,360	50,966,880	+ 17,502,480	52,528,606	196,860,137	—144,331,528
1921	45,959,627	29,449,232	+ 16,460,395	88,983,447	139,510,498	— 50,527,051
1922	5,684,689	9,807,789	— 4,122,911	56,266,385	117,919,579	— 61,653,194
1923	15,813,111	10,145,898	+ 5,667,213	41,668,051	146,359,773	—104,691,722
1924	11,782,224	2,046,761	+ 9,735,463	36,654,396	77,166,350	— 40,511,954
1925	2,883,141	1,844,714	+ 1,038,427	17,765,826	115,177,635	— 97,411,809
1926	9,204,908	1,606,745	+ 7,598,163	39,849,560	122,740,891	— 82,891,331
1927	3,375,624	2,077,193	+ 1,298,431	26,182,492	127,582,362	—101,399,870
1928	270,027	6,329,402	— 6,059,375	8,205,327	173,969,821	—165,764,494
1929	2,975,981	1,005,294	+ 1,970,387	24,310,312	189,187,183	—164,876,871
1930	19,109,882	2,574,567	+ 16,535,315	55,393,177	159,788,397	—104,395,220
1931	32,119,878	10,087	+ 32,109,791	47,429,681	118,233,016	— 70,803,335
1932	70,334,849	161,070	+ 70,173,779	108,438,127	96,993,708	+ 11,444,419
1933*	35,673,746	137,335	+ 35,536,411	94,301,685	80,129,388	+ 14,172,297
1934*	26,222,399	5,856	+ 26,216,543	267,558,531	10,830,380	+256,728,151
1935*	21,026,099	281,430	+ 20,744,669	70,394,397	10,996,768	+ 59,397,629
1936	19,065,023	1,091,575	+ 17,973,448	254,336,763	4,713,482	+249,623,281
1935						
July*	—	—	—	—	96,506	— 98,506
Aug.*	—	—	—	1,736	230,929	— 229,193
Sept.*	—	—	—	—	736,761	— 736,761
Oct.*	—	—	—	—	55,480	— 55,480
Nov.*	7,056,989	158,965	+ 6,898,024	—	110,816	— 110,816
Dec.*	—	10,348	— 10,348	67,530,424	987,816	+ 66,542,608
1936						
Jan.*	—	761,137	— 761,137	16,664,432	1,248,000	+ 15,416,432
Feb.*	—	57,010	— 51,010	300	572,600	— 572,300
Mar.*	—	24,605	— 24,605	—	676,700	— 676,700
Apr.*	—	23,674	— 23,674	—	92,349	— 92,349
May*	—	4,419	— 4,419	16,500,000	28,200	+ 16,471,800
June*	—	12,489	— 12,489	69,747,198	502,978	+ 69,244,220
July*	5,182,438	49,666	+ 5,132,772	11,990,000	974,400	+ 10,925,600
Aug.*	—	27,378	— 27,378	11,905,000	302,200	+ 11,602,800
Sept.*	4,005,380	—	+ 4,005,380	91,109,000	191,350	+ 90,917,650
Oct.*	7,051,376	90,382	+ 6,960,994	36,000,000	86,000	+ 35,914,000
Nov.*	—	35,125	— 35,125	510,833	37,815	+ 474,018
Dec.*	2,825,829	11,690	+ 2,814,039	—	890	— 890
1937						
Jan.*	—	35,127	— 35,127	226	—	+ 226
Feb.*	—	19,559	— 19,559	—	139,000	— 139,000
Mar.*	—	—	—	8,000	48,000	— 40,000
Apr.*	—	—	—	381	28,000	— 27,619
May.*	—	—	—	7,940	—	+ 7,940
June.*	—	—	—	—	123,880	— 123,880
July*	24,555,334	292	+ 24,555,042	54,957,256	211,000	+ 54,746,256
Aug.*	1,019,637	37,337	+ 982,300	7,993,361	—	+ 7,993,361
Sept.*	1,802,640	48,808	+ 1,753,832	208,657,546	39,000	+208,618,546

*Figures for gold in Custom Gold Units

TOTAL VALUE OF MERCHANDISE IMPORTED & EXPORTED

1919—1937

Period	Imports			Exports			Excess of Imports— Excess of Exports+
	Total	Re-exports	Net	Total	Re-imports	Net	
	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000
1919			1,008,022			982,801	— 25,221
1920			1,187,586			843,862	—343,724
1921			1,411,739			936,756	—474,793
1922			1,472,387			1,020,322	—452,065
1923			1,438,662			1,173,047	—265,617
1924			1,586,372			1,202,441	—383,931
1925			1,476,773			1,209,558	—267,215
1926			1,751,537			1,346,571	—404,966
1927			1,578,148			1,431,209	—146,939
1928			1,863,320			1,544,531	—318,789
1929			1,972,083			1,582,441	—389,642
1930			2,040,599			1,394,166	—646,433
1931	2,256,276	22,899	2,233,376	1,416,693		1,416,963	—816,413
1932	1,665,558	20,832	1,634,726	768,077	542	767,535	—867,191
1933	1,358,978	13,411	1,345,673	612,293	465	611,827	—733,846
1934	1,038,979	9,314	1,029,665	535,733	519	535,214	—494,451
1935	924,695	5,484	919,211	575,298	489	575,809	—343,402
1936	944,523	2,978	941,545	706,791	1,050	705,741	—235,803
1935							
July	64,789	413	64,376	45,975	16	45,959	— 18,417
Aug.	56,458	282	56,176	45,377	46	45,331	— 10,845
Sept.	54,695	329	54,366	45,972	32	45,940	— 8,426
Oct.	61,581	405	61,176	48,516	116	48,400	— 12,776
Nov.	72,737	301	72,436	60,276	43	60,233	— 12,203
Dec.	65,534	310	65,224	70,590	14	70,576	+ 5,352
1936							
Jan.	61,199	249	60,950	70,773	104	70,669	+ 9,719
Feb.	63,412	183	63,229	46,763	404	46,359	— 16,870
Mar.	79,404	228	79,176	48,424	238	48,186	— 30,990
Apr.	87,181	374	86,807	54,903	55	54,848	— 31,959
May	85,437	348	85,089	54,272	30	54,242	— 30,847
June	84,003	255	83,748	58,432	25	58,407	— 25,341
July	75,121	206	74,915	60,483	32	60,451	— 14,464
Aug.	70,732	327	70,405	55,367	34	55,333	— 15,072
Sept.	80,578	190	80,388	59,544	17	59,527	— 20,861
Oct.	82,082	210	81,872	59,201	27	59,174	— 22,698
Nov.	83,003	196	82,807	59,203	33	59,170	— 23,637
Dec.	92,369	211	92,158	79,924	49	79,875	— 13,283
1937							
Jan.	77,211	185	77,026	82,220	14	82,206	+ 5,180
Feb.	85,652	240	85,412	85,138	38	85,100	— 312
Mar.	108,983	208	108,775	72,623	18	72,605	— 36,170
Apr.	109,286	152	109,134	79,816	35	79,781	— 29,353
May	111,190	199	110,991	78,366	29	78,337	— 32,654
June	114,898	222	114,676	84,852	22	84,830	— 29,846
July	124,366	226	124,140	88,822	41	88,781	— 35,359
Aug.	55,616	151	55,465	45,273	50	45,223	— 10,242
Sept.	34,486	345	34,141	67,167	7	67,159	+ 33,019

AMOUNT OF CLEARINGS THROUGH THE

1933—

Period	BALANCE OF CLEARINGS							
	Dollars				Transfer Dollars			
	Total	H.	L.	Daily Av.	Total	H.	L.	Daily Av.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1933	293,791,375	9,215,846	390,243	1,172,005	293,382,289	6,787,357	279,844	1,136,710
1934	486,640,026	6,123,467	565,310	1,618,219	645,038,227	12,545,972	670,105	1,961.935
1935	542,299,294	31,262,475	588,650	1,816,554	542,989,930	15,846,024	309,386	1,814,051
1936	,105,578,344	32,889,685	890,008	3,762,333	667,133,682	12,653,549	589,932	2,244,704
1934								
July	43,264,155	4,216,211	771,390	1,802,673	45,114,761	7,274,773	751,864	1,879,782
Aug.	43,864,561	3,876,054	775,395	1,624,613	63,065,963	12,545,972	1,124,740	2,335,776
Sept.	40,463,606	4,262,783	817,572	1,865,984	52,818,217	9,854,277	1,059,955	2,200,759
Oct.	42,191,651	4,518,444	809,637	1,622,948	58,527,628	10,641,257	1,021,233	2,251,06
Nov.	46,969,104	6,123,467	883,223	1,806,504	54,879,885	4,534,953	1,044,049	2,113,76
Dec.	46,651,677	5,749,830	827,254	1,794,295	59,822,354	9,486,955	964,572	2,000,860
1935								
Jan.	39,707,705	5,310,874	680,563	1,654,488	54,645,684	8,311,981	919,941	2,276,903
Feb.	39,941,892	4,700,634	822,272	1,901,995	30,025,596	6,041,070	309,386	1,429,790
Mar.	34,897,910	2,137,138	672,431	1,342,227	43,705,100	8,088,348	917,675	1,680,965
Apr.	46,851,392	6,073,776	810,275	1,801,977	44,230,547	4,554,765	871,703	1,701,175
May	41,291,134	2,901,686	588,650	1,529,301	41,859,944	7,541,317	839,727	1,550,368
June	35,150,065	3,867,096	806,020	1,464,586	38,541,627	9,393,137	670,891	1,605,901
July	32,296,242	6,041,701	695,496	1,291,850	39,266,699	9,215,017	707,746	1,570,668
Aug.	40,140,610	5,475,802	682,088	1,544,216.	39,343,949	7,467,027	786,851	1,513,299
Sept.	43,409,585	5,632,966	853,559	1,808,733	39,235,252	9,343,778	828,964	1,634,802
Oct.	55,170,452	5,976,523	938,667	2,121,940	52,399,211	13,148,216	891,784	2,015,354
Nov.	63,696,692	14,251,893	862,398	2,747.868	63,335,057	15,846,024	1,052,428	2,533,402
Dec.	64,736,615	31,262,475	1,028,451	2,589,465	56,401,264	11.328,853	807.169	2,256,051
1936								
Jan.	79,244,927	32,889,685	1,127,089	3,773,568	48,626,622	12,653,549	589,932	2,315,553
Feb.	86,938,021	13,067,703	1,556,568	3,477,521	52,318,990	8,262,559	713,996	2,092,769
Mar.	81,428,038	6,333,108	890,008	3,131,484	49,249,824	5,346,147	1,056,734	1,894,224
Apr.	78,242,883	9,081,700	1,574,267	3,401,864	44,841,173	6,321,893	928,803	1,949,616
May	91,239,089	12,300,297	1,211,575	3,509,196	49,300,663	6,571,760	805,694	1,896,179
June	134,672,149	19,686,228	2,028,802	5,886,886	56,682,083	7,128,901	1,085,314	2,267,238
July	98,760,374	25,032,199	1,449,728	3,950,415	50,374,385	4,609,163	750,936	2,014,975
Aug.	81,802,651	8,411,044	1,385,273	3,272,106	47,880,525	5,374,581	844,696	1,915,221
Sept.	79,258,874	7,011,637	1,882,284	3,170,355	54,462,571	10,369,636	996,825	2,178,503
Oct.	110,946,929	10,280,336	1,915,265	4,267,190	72,458,048	6,712,703	1,426,513	2,786,848
Nov.	83,266,774	8,020,346	1,582,923	3,469,449	63,836,760	7,852,945	1,469,228	2,659,865
Dec.	99,777,635	8,284,729	2,012,275	3,837,601	77,102,038	6,506,514	1,639,690	2,965,463
1937								
Jan.	86,903,174	9.140,676	2,261,655	3,778,399	74,456,069	18,073,253	1,562,639	3,237,220
Feb.	99,147,685	9,406,941	2,265,055	4,721,318	72,952,327	15,526,378	944,591	3,473,920
Mar.	93,253,225	7,997,049	2,372,931	3,885,551	75,501,833	15,565,178	1,220,209	3,145,910
Apr.	130,102.084	12,125,925	2,596.799	5,003.926	123,967,991	39,429,605	2,176,528	4.768,000
May	119,382,497	12.668,370	1,685.121	4,591.635	122.696,555	33,803,397	1,397,123	4,719,098
June	145.698,300	29,835,553	2,182,237	5,827,932	107,346,411	26,494.861	1,995,523	4,293,856
July	181,046,000	32,600,000	2,254,000	7,242,000	112,720,000	26,433,000	1,601,000	4,509,000
Aug.	81,307,000	8,080,000	574,000	3,696,000	48.982,000	5,208.000	668,000	2,226,000
Sept.	23,508,000	2,871,000	432,000	940,000	27,110,000	1,992,000	496,000	1,084,000

SHANGHAI BANKERS' CLEARING HOUSE —1937

TOTAL CLEARINGS

Dollars				Transfer Dollars				Total Daily Av.
Total	H.	L.	Daily Av.	Total	H.	L.	Daily Av.	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1,023,529,061	29,105,934	1,295,696	4,098,638	831,732,031	17,673,326	725,637	3,224,705	7,323,343
1,582,373,902	29,564,350	1,839,989	5,261,627	1,657,733,711	34,687,770	1,422,202	5,444,198	10,705,825
1,857,578,935	51,549,949	2,318,946	5,697,374	1,858,816,281	53,359,284	939,178	6,201,951	11,899,325
3,740,491,792	152,271,136	3,212,381	13,448,085	2,243,816,281	42,980,142	1,489,345	7,555,006	21,003,091
128,223,912	14,442,592	2,555,970	5,342,663	153,489,622	29,614,724	2,668,597	5,645,401	10,988,064
138,970,832	24,344,103	2,730,566	5,147,068	163,326,684	34,687,770	3,118,961	6,049,136	11,196,204
128,914,254	17,197,741	3,010,323	5,371,427	140,760,586	25,740,255	2,819,241	5,865,399	11,236,826
140,995,449	22,708,204	3,140,580	5,422,902	168,854,672	30,809,582	3,052,036	6,302,103	11,725,005
152,546,319	19,462,649	3,341.157	5,867,166	154,772,323	16,668,742	3,780,476	5,952,935	11,820,101
166,136,415	23,083,267	2,972,981	6,388,862	170,460,456	27,102,218	3,204,682	6,556,325	12,946,187
151,965,468	27,853,482	2,878,255	6,331,894	164,313,990	29,624,174	3,042,981	6,846,417	13,178,311
130,331.612	15,847,384	2,318,946	6,206,267	96,486,248	21,219,986	939,178	4,594,583	10,800,850
136,029,184	10.300,024	3,011.197	5,231,892	144,362,453	31,883 802	3,301,001	5,552,402	10,784,294
145,518.407	18,858,834	2.942,132	5,596,862	146,816,104	19,744,971	3,037,669	5,646,773	11,243,635
140,279,771	19,322,383	2,646,344	5,195,547	147,307,507	24,584,110	3,009,447	5,455,834	10,651,381
141,188.511	17,342,958	3,148,754	5,882,855	136,749,140	27,922,267	2,696,733	5,697,881	11,580,736
136,167,946	26,988,295	2,859,629	5,446,718	129,821,562	25,454,921	2,625,299	5,192,862	10,639,580
149,927,373	25,975,487	2,832,432	5,766,437	138,512,833	20,113,276	3,163,533	5,327,417	11,093,854
146,866,594	25,181,823	2,971,898	6,119,441	145,858,951	30,883,033	3,457,657	6,077,456	12,196,897
179,134,234	25,484,637	2,574,086	6,889,778	187,874,053	30,485,651	4,357,830	7,225,925	14,115,703
195,547,497	30,615,017	3,462,021	7,821,900	225,263,615	53,359,284	5,053,270	9,010,545	16,832,445
204,622,338	51,549,949	3,443,826	7,884,893	194,882,924	39,339,302	3,743,255	7,795,317	15,980,210
305,857,191	152,271,136	4,153,136	14,564,628	174,226,336	42,980,142	1,489,345	8,296,492	22,861,120
292,541,866	51,348,211	5,012,799	11,701,675	161,973,996	35,197,425	2,278,392	6,478,960	18,180,635
288,386,027	39,841,129	3,212,381	11,091,770	159,785,825	13,177,349	3,757,279	6,145,609	17,237,379
268,867,672	36,020,298	6,457,616	11,689,899	148,073,832	20,644,148	3,294,693	6,437,993	18,127,891
280,472,717	25,704,074	4,622,650	10,787,412	153,652,624	18,929,185	3,330,635	5,909,716	16,697,128
358,310,855	47,367,295	7,477,467	14,332,434	181,788,154	20,805,392	3,734,686	7,271,526	21,603,960
320,189,412	74,474,522	6,505,293	12,807,576	179,536,623	16,548,299	7,448,012	7,181,465	19,989,041
268,160,794	32,337,573	5,968,424	10,726,432	161,123,166	18,070,369	3,536,073	6,444,927	17,171,359
298,880,244	35,948,905	8,013,142	11,955,210	175,415,109	27,425,488	3,415,973	7,016,604	18,971,814
389,957,749	28,640,995	8,560,896	14,998,375	253,542,075	19,034,219	5,375,289	9,751,618	24,749,993
312,296,639	26,739,805	8,723,718	13,012,360	217,869,310	18,373,306	5,102,933	9,077,888	22,090,248
356,570,626	39,593,663	7,327,757	13,714,255	276,829,231	23,988,830	5,385,274	10,647,278	24,361,533
288,571.254	22,262,009	7,585,097	12,546,576	227,491,321	36,162,698	4,945,865	9,890,927	22,437,503
316,200,809	31,761,004	8,036,223	15,057,181	229,643,766	36,013,847	2,926,017	10,935,417	25,992,598
338,275,318	44,493,993	7,373,832	14,094,805	265,318,173	49,132,583	6,352,722	11,054,924	25,149,729
405,863,783	38.629,857	8,532,699	15,610,145	375,397,584	84,701,770	7,394.583	14,437,676	30,047,821
377,488,937	34,900,053	7,810.198	14,518,805	373,052,584	74,243,397	7.324,353	14,348,176	28,866,981
459,516.935	74,150,797	7,594,769	18,380,677	371,008,448	70,825,702	7,674.134	14,840,338	33,221,015
544,244,000	71,168,000	10,171,000	21,770,000	365,292,000	69,355,000	6,045,000	14,612,000	36,381,000
226,928,000	25,643,000	1,417,000	10,315,000	152,926,000	19,902,000	2,029,000	6,951,000	17,266,000
51,501,000	4,132,000	820,000	2,060,000	68,697,000	4,940,000	1,729,000	2,748,000	4,808,000

CLEARINGS THROUGH THE NATIVE BANKERS' ASSOCIATION

1927—1937

PERIOD	Bills in Taels	Bills in Dollars	Bills in Taels Converted into $	TOTAL
	Taels	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1927	8,092,653,200	1,506,198,000	11,318.396,084	12,824,594,084
1928	9,471,590,300	1,849,292,000	13,246,979,440	15,096,271,440
1929	10,463,162,000	2,309,687,500	14,633,793,007	16,943,480,507
1930	13,416,373,000	2,918,304,500	18,764,158,042	21,682,462,542
1931	16,622,098,500	4,066,081,500	23,247,690,210	27,313,771,710
1932	10,640,504,500	2,649,704,500	14,881,824,490	17,531,528,990
1933	1,860,988,000	11,206,212,000	2,602,780,419	13,808,992,419
1934	——	14,560,783,000	——	14,560,783,000
1935	——	13,583,688,000	——	13,583,688,000
1936	——	16,481,632,500	——	16,481,632,500
1935				
July	——	1,277,291,500	——	1,277,291,500
Aug.	——	1,356,328,000	——	1,356,328,000
Sept.	——	1,409,681,500	——	1,409,681,500
Oct.	——	1,502,615,000	——	1,502,615,000
Nov.	——	1,531,702,500	——	1,531,702,500
Dec.	——	1,529,885,500	——	1,529,885,500
1936				
Jan.	——	1,251,831,000	——	1,251,831,000
Feb.	——	1,047,876,500	——	1,047,876,500
Mar.	——	1,214,225,000	——	1,214,225,000
Apr.	——	1,281,755,500	——	1,281,755,500
May	——	1,344,901,000	——	1,344,901,000
June	——	1,329,767,500	——	1,329,767,500
July	——	1,397,066,000	——	1,397,066,000
Aug.	——	1,387,753,000	——	1,387,753,000
Sept.	——	1,365,026,000	——	1,365,026,000
Oct.	——	1,619,423,500	——	1,619,423,500
Nov.	——	1,587,465,500	——	1,587,465,500
Dec.	——	1,644,184,500	——	1,644,184,500
1937				
Jan.	——	1,459,445,500	——	1,459,445,500
Feb.	——	990,573,000	——	990,573,000
Mar.	——	1,161,253,500	——	1,161,253,500
Apr.	——	1,367,860,000	——	1,367,860.000
May	——	1,478,128,500	——	1.478,128,500
June	——	1,419,754,000	——	1,419,754.000
July	——	1,571,258,000	——	1,571,258,000
Aug.	——	1,408,071,000	——	1,408,071,000
Sept.	——	1,452,185,500	——	1,452,185,500

Source: The Shanghai Native Banker's Monthly.

QUOTATIONS OF CHINESE GOVERNMENT BONDS IN LONDON

1924—1937 (Unit £)

	4½% 1898 (Brit. Is.)			4½% 1908			5% 1912 Crisp Loan			Reorg. 1913 5% (London Is.)		
Face Value	£ 100			£ 100			£ 100			U. S. $500		
	H.	L.	Av.	H.	L.	Av.	H.	L.	Av.	H.	L.	Av.
1924	81.50	75.00	——	——	——	——	71.38	63.25	——	——	——	——
1925	84.75	70.00	——	79.50	65.50	——	73.50	66.00	——	——	——	——
1926	77.19	53.00	——	69.25	55.50	——	69.50	59.00	——	72.50	51.00	——
1927	75.00	51.50	——	48.00	35.50	——	48.75	31.00	——	58.25	43.25	——
1928	80.75	66.00	——	62.25	36.00	——	55.00	39.50	——	69.25	52.25	——
1929	80.50	74.50	——	61.75	45.00	——	45.00	42.50	——	69.50	59.50	——
1930	89.00	77.50	83.14	65.50	42.50	54.41	54.50	28.00	44.32	69.50	55.00	62.69
1931	90.50	72.00	85.37	70.00	46.00	61.26	52.00	33.50	43.71	70.50	59.00	65.15
1932	98.50	77.00	89.54	76.00	50.50	62.40	47.50	33.00	40.00	78.50	53.50	64.21
1933	102.50	94.00	99.32	91.00	60.00	79.55	66.00	37.00	52.74	90.75	69.00	82.88
1934	103.25	100.75	101.62	99.00	98.00	93.92	86.50	61.00	72.84	99.75	88.25	94.51
1935	105.00	100.00	102.09	100.00	96.00	98.41	90.25	71.50	81.92	99.75	86.00	93.89
1936	104.00	95.25	101.68	101.00	93.50	98.48	84.00	67.00	78.64	95.50	81.50	91.16
1936												
Jan.	102.50	102.25	102.49	97.00	96.00	96.75	77.50	73.00	75.69	91.75	89.00	90.59
Feb.	104.00	102.25	103.13	98.50	96.00	97.68	82.25	73.00	78.26	94.50	88.50	91.61
Mar.	103.25	102.50	102.73	99.00	98.50	98.55	83.50	80.00	81.98	94.00	91.50	93.17
Apr.	103.00	102.50	102.76	98.00	98.00	98.00	82.00	80.50	81.23	95.25	93.75	94.23
May	103.00	100.00	101.82	98.50	97.00	97.81	82.00	76.00	78.94	95.00	86.50	91.13
June	100.50	95.25	97.98	97.00	93.50	95.31	75.00	67.00	71.54	87.00	81.50	84.83
July	103.00	100.00	101.84	100.00	96.00	97.87	78.50	72.00	74.75	90.50	85.00	87.79
Aug.	103.25	103.00	103.14	100.00	99.50	99.80	84.00	77.50	80.83	93.75	89.50	91.73
Sept.	101.25	99.50	100.89	101.00	00.00	100.57	82.75	78.50	81.75	93.50	89.75	91.95
Oct.	101.25	99.50	100.78	100.50	98.50	99.82	80.00	76.50	79.20	92.50	88.50	91.03
Nov.	101.50	101.00	101.25	99.75	99.50	99.68	80.00	79.00	79.57	92.75	92.00	92.30
Dec.	102.00	101.00	101.35	100.00	99.50	99.91	82.75	77.50	79.97	95.50	92.00	93.61
1937												
Jan.	102.50	102.00	102.26	100.50	00.00	100.05	86.50	82.00	83.43	95.25	94.00	94.59
Feb.	104.00	102.50	103.16	100.75	99.50	100.19	91.25	86.50	88.21	96.50	95.00	95.44
Mar.	102.50	102.50	102.50	100.50	00.50	100.50	94.40	90.50	92.82	97.00	96.00	96.58
Apr.	102.50	102.50	102.50	100.50	99.50	99.64	90.50	89.50	90.18	98.00	96.25	97.16
May	103.00	102.50	102.86	99.50	99.50	99.50	91.25	89.00	90.12	99.75	97.50	98.75
June	103.00	102.50	102.75	100.00	99.50	99.75	94.25	90.00	93.47	101.25	99.50	100.95
July	103.50	96.00	100.51	100.50	98.50	99.70	95.50	83.50	90.13	100.00	89.00	95.74
Aug.	100.00	90.00	94.03	99.00	92.00	95.00	85.00	64.00	71.59	91.50	76.00	82.81
Sept.	92.00	75.00	90.54	93.00	88.00	90.00	66.50	57.50	61.34	78.00	61.00	67.73

QUOTATIONS OF CHINESE GOVERNMENT BONDS IN LONDON

1924—1937 (Unit £)

	Gold Bonds 5% 1925—47			S. N. Rly. 5% 1903			T. P. Rly. 5% 1908. Brit.			T. P. Rly 1910 Brit. 5% (Supl. Loan)		
Face Value	£ 100			£ 100			£ 100			£ 100		
	H.	L.	Av.	H.	L.	Av.	H.	L.	Av.	H.	L.	Av.
1924	—	—	—	75.00	61.50	—	68.88	55.00	—	65.63	54.50	—
1925	—	—	—	68.50	54.50	—	56.88	52.00	—	51.50	50.00	—
1926	—	—	—	60.50	53.25	—	52.00	39.50	—	44.00	33.00	—
1927	—	—	—	48.25	34.00	—	33.00	18.00	—	30.00	18.00	—
1928	—	—	—	67.50	38.25	—	40.00	22.50	—	37.50	17.50	—
1929	—	—	—	67.25	58.00	—	43.75	18.50	—	38.50	11.00	—
1930	81.00	67.50	72.74	63.00	42.00	57.07	30.35	10.20	21.26	26.30	10.20	18.23
1931	92.25	75.00	80.29	60.00	33.38	46.35	30.35	5.10	17.22	24.29	5.15	15.21
1932	110.50	77.50	91.94	43.48	27.50	35.49	27.32	5.10	12.18	25.30	5.10	10.17
1933	108.75	77.00	93.06	55.00	30.35	41.27	27.32	12.22	18.25	23.28	12.17	16.23
1934	98.25	80.00	89.84	80.50	55.00	67.92	38.42	20.25	33.08	28.50	17.22	24.90
1935	101.25	90.00	95.30	86.75	65.00	76.63	36.00	22.00	29.56	32.00	20.00	26.16
1936	101.00	88.50	95.47	79.00	65.50	73.04	55.00	32.00	46.39	55.00	31.00	45.19
1936												
Jan.	99.50	92.00	96.25	70.00	65.50	68.78	34.00	32.00	32.40	32.50	31.00	31.30
Feb.	96.50	92.00	94.68	73.00	65.50	68.84	49.00	33.50	38.30	46.00	31.00	35.70
Mar.	95.75	93.50	95.10	73.00	71.00	72.18	53.00	47.50	49.64	51.00	45.00	46.84
Apr.	96.75	95.50	96.16	73.50	71.50	72.40	53.00	49.00	50.48	51.00	49.00	50.28
May	97.00	93.00	95.32	75.50	73.00	74.38	50.00	46.00	48.10	49.00	45.00	46.86
June	92.50	88.50	90.75	72.00	67.00	69.00	46.00	39.00	41.93	46.00	39.00	41.12
July	96.00	91.25	93.67	75.00	69.00	71.13	49.50	42.00	44.85	47.50	41.00	44.02
Aug.	96.50	94.75	95.95	79.00	74.00	76.30	50.00	48.00	48.60	49.00	47.50	47.75
Sept.	95.75	93.00	94.83	78.50	75.50	77.82	50.00	48.00	49.45	48.50	47.00	47.93
Oct.	98.00	94.00	96.48	76.00	74.00	75.32	49.00	46.00	48.32	48.00	46.00	47.84
Nov.	98.25	97.50	97.81	76.50	75.00	76.10	52.00	49.00	50.63	51.50	48.00	49.94
Dec.	101.00	97.50	98.67	76.50	72.50	74.22	55.00	52.00	53.95	55.00	51.00	52.72
1937												
Jan.	101.75	99.00	100.38	79.50	75.00	77.04	60.00	56.00	58.35	59.00	56.00	57.73
Feb.	101.50	99.25	100.14	85.50	79.50	82.51	66.00	60.00	63.90	64.50	59.00	62.05
Mar.	101.75	101.00	101.35	90.00	86.25	88.54	71.50	66.00	69.81	71.00	65.00	69.02
Apr.	102.00	101.25	101.84	88.00	87.00	87.82	69.50	68.50	69.23	69.50	68.50	69.23
May	103.50	102.00	103.13	89.50	86.00	88.34	72.50	70.50	72.32	69.50	67.00	68.84
June	104.50	103.50	104.01	90.50	87.00	89.20	74.50	72.50	73.32	74.50	69.50	71.73
July	104.75	96.00	100.85	90.50	80.00	86.05	78.50	62.00	71.76	78.50	62.00	71.64
Aug.	96.50	87.00	90.59	78.00	42.00	53.44	63.50	40.00	47.28	63.50	40.00	47.28
Sept.	88.00	76.00	81.57	44.00	38.00	39.59	43.00	33.00	36.00	43.00	33.00	36.00

QUOTATIONS OF CHINESE GOVERNMENT BONDS IN LONDON

1924—1937 (Unit £)

	T. P. Rly. 5% Ger.			T. P. Rly. 4% Ger. (Supl Loan)			Honan Rly. 5% 1905			Hukuang Rly. 5% 1911. London Is.		
Face Value	£ 100			£ 100			£ 100			£ 100		
	H.	L.	Av.	H.	L.	Av.	H.	L.	Av.	H.	L.	Av.
1924	—	—	—	—	—	—	80.00	68.00	—	58.83	45.00	—
1925	—	—	—	—	—	—	76.50	64.50	—	55.25	41.75	—
1926	—	—	—	—	—	—	76.00	32.00	—	52.50	42.75	—
1927	—	—	—	—	—	—	35.50	23.00	—	31.50	22.00	—
1928	—	—	—	—	—	—	39.75	22.00	—	42.00	25.13	—
1929	—	—	—	—	—	—	37.00	18.00	—	47.50	23.38	—
1930	—	—	—	—	—	—	28.00	22.50	—	35.50	20.00	43.82
1931	—	—	—	—	—	—	24.00	8.00	—	31.50	10.20	38.19
1932	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.00	5.00	—	26.30	11.16	26.35
1933	—	—	—	—	—	—	20.00	5.00	10.70	35.00	18.24	16.21
1934	—	—	—	—	—	—	32.00	20.00	28.01	47.00	28.50	24.75
1935	—	—	—	—	—	—	35.75	24.00	29.02	49.50	35.00	28.45
1936	55.00	40.00	47.45	55.00	40.00	47.25	74.25	28.00	52.29	56.00	44.00	50.61
1936												
Jan.	—	—	—	—	—	—	28.00	28.00	28.00	48.00	44.50	46.65
Feb.	—	—	—	—	—	—	34.00	28.00	30.33	49.00	44.50	46.20
Mar.	51.00	43.00	45.39	50.00	42.50	44.41	34.00	32.00	33.45	55.50	46.50	51.09
Apr.	53.00	49.50	50.33	51.00	49.00	50.15	52.00	32.00	40.38	56.00	51.50	53.69
May	51.50	45.00	47.74	49.50	45.00	47.54	56.50	51.50	53.98	54.50	51.00	52.74
June	45.00	40.00	41.48	45.00	40.00	41.48	54.00	49.00	51.10	50.00	44.00	45.17
July	48.00	42.00	44.48	47.00	42.00	44.09	59.50	52.00	55.43	51.50	44.00	46.89
Aug.	48.50	46.00	47.28	48.50	46.00	47.15	68.00	59.50	63.50	54.75	51.00	52.58
Sept.	49.00	48.00	48.39	49.00	48.00	48.39	66.00	62.50	64.36	56.00	53.50	54.60
Oct.	48.00	46.00	47.70	48.00	41.00	47.61	66.50	61.00	63.86	54.00	51.50	52.68
Nov.	55.00	50.50	52.32	55.00	50.50	52.27	72.75	66.50	70.40	51.50	50.50	51.31
Dec.	50.00	48.00	49.40	50.50	48.00	49.40	74.25	71.00	72.70	55.75	51.50	53.77
1937												
Jan.	59.00	56.00	57.65	59.00	56.00	57.65	74.50	72.00	73.18	59.50	55.00	57.11
Feb.	64.00	59.00	61.95	64.00	59.00	61.95	80.00	75.50	77.33	66.25	59.50	63.68
Mar.	70.50	64.50	68.81	70.50	64.50	68.83	88.00	81.00	86.27	71.25	66.50	69.65
Apr.	69.50	68.00	68.95	69.50	68.00	68.95	87.00	85.00	85.95	71.00	66.63	70.47
May	69.50	68.00	68.74	69.50	68.00	68.74	86.50	85.00	85.82	71.25	68.50	70.51
June	74.50	68.50	71.59	74.50	68.50	71.59	87.50	86.50	86.95	75.50	70.75	73.38
July	78.50	62.00	71.64	78.50	62.00	71.64	85.50	75.00	80.98	78.50	64.00	72.16
Aug.	63.50	40.00	47.28	63.50	40.00	47.28	73.00	48.00	56.94	63.50	41.00	47.97
Sept.	43.00	33.00	36.00	43.00	33.00	36.00	50.00	44.00	46.73	43.00	33.00	36.41

QUOTATIONS OF CHINESE GOVERNMENT BONDS IN LONDON

1924—1937 (Unit £)

	Lung-Hai Rly. 1913			Canton-Kowloon Rly 5%			S. H. N. Rly. 1908			Hukuang Rly. (Ger.) 5% 1911		
Face Value	£ 100			£ 100			£ 100			£ 100		
	H.	L.	Av.	H.	L.	Av	H.	L	Av	H.	L.	Av.
1924	——	——	——	——	——	——	68.25	57.00	——	——	——	——
1925	34.50	17.64	——	——	——	——	65.50	46.00	——	——	——	——
1926	40.00	26.13	——	——	——	——	69.50	51.50	——	——	——	——
1927	20.88	13.75	——	——	——	——	59.00	34.63	——	——	——	——
1928	34.00	18.75	——	——	——	——	70.00	38.00	——	——	——	——
1929	41.00	16.00	——	——	——	——	80.00	71.00	——	——	——	——
1930	29.00	10.00	——	——	——	——	80.00	68.00	——	——	——	——
1931	20.75	5.00	——	——	——	——	85.00	60.00	——	——	——	——
1932	19.00	5.00	——	——	——	——	83.00	55.50	——	——	——	——
1933	15.19	8.25	11.72	——	——	——	94.00	60.00	——	——	——	——
1934	19.00	11.00	16.09	——	——	——	101.00	93.00	——	——	——	——
1935	19.32	11.50	16.23	——	——	——	102.00	100.50	——	——	——	——
1936	36.00	16.00	28.05	42.25	32.50	38.29*	——	——	——	——	——	——
1936												
Jan.	19.00	16.00	18.15	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
Feb.	30.50	16.00	19.96	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
Mar.	32.00	25.00	29.28	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
Apr.	35.25	27.00	30.94	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
May	36.00	31.50	33.26	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
June	30.00	28.00	29.14	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
July	32.00	28.50	29.98	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
Aug.	32.00	29.50	30.78	42.25	32.50	35.70	——	——	——	——	——	——
Sept.	30.50	28.00	29.38	40.00	36.50	39.38	——	——	——	——	——	——
Oct.	28.50	27.00	28.07	39.00	34.50	37.80	——	——	——	——	——	——
Nov.	28.25	28.00	28.04	40.50	37.50	39.21	——	——	——	——	——	——
Dec.	31.00	28.50	29.65	41.00	38.00	39.34	——	——	——	——	——	——
1937												
Jan.	35.00	31.75	32.69	44.50	41.00	42.50	——	——	——	——	——	——
Feb.	37.50	34.75	36.18	50.50	45.00	47.53	——	——	——	——	——	——
Mar.	42.00	37.75	40.88	58.00	52.50	56.02	——	——	——	——	——	——
Apr.	41.50	39.50	41.15	56.00	53.00	54.75	——	——	——	——	——	——
May	41.50	39.50	40.61	55.00	53.00	54.50	——	——	——	69.50	66.00	68.89
June	46.00	40.00	43.28	57.00	52.50	54.74	——	——	——	74.00	69.50	71.43
July	47.50	35.00	42.57	58.50	46.00	53.73	——	——	——	76.50	62.00	70.07
Aug.	36.50	24.00	28.13	51.00	30.00	43.94	——	——	——	61.00	40.00	46.94
Sept.	24.00	20.00	21.34	32.00	26.00	27.59	——	——	——	42.00	32.00	35.68

* Average of last five months.

INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF LIVING IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

Period	Cost of Living		Workers' Cost of Living			
	Shanghai	Peiping	Shanghai	Tientsin	Nanking	Canton
	1926=100	1927=100	1926=100	1926=100	1930=100	1930=100
1926	100.0	102.0	100.00	100.00	——	——
1927	106.7	100.0	101.09	105.60	——	——
1928	102.5	101.6	93.21	109.51	——	——
1929	107.9	106.5	101.98	115.67	——	——
1930	121.8	109.6	116.79	118.81	100.00	——
1931	125.9	95.8	113.82	113.80	102.09	——
1932	119.1	91.2	108.05	105.24	94.02	——
1933	107.2	81.0	97.17	92.48	83.42	84.58
1934	106.2	79.5	97.35	89.70	80.26	80.40
1935	106.6	85.9	98.72	99.02	80.58	76.92
1936	113.3	100.2	105.04	112.82	84.19	——
1935						
July	105.2	86.9	95.60	98.24	79.70	76.25
Aug.	104.6	87.8	96.82	100.40	77.20	73.63
Sept.	105.4	84.1	95.72	98.07	76.99	74.92
Oct.	103.9	85.5	97.54	99.02	76.58	73.73
Nov.	109.2	92.8	101.49	106.88	80.73	76.73
Dec.	109.3	93.5	100.46	109.67	79.71	73.56
1936						
Jan.	111.0	95.3	103.64	111.44	80.79	72.01
Feb.	112.0	95.1	104.96	114.30	85.17	76.54
Mar.	114.1	97.6	107.10	115.57	83.63	72.97
Apr.	111.7	98.2	103.90	112.42	81.78	78.42
May	111.1	102.7	102.68	113.69	82.44	77.83
June	111.8	98.6	102.74	111.39	84.46	68.79
July	112.2	102.5	105.44	110.64	85.64	63.72
Aug.	115.5	99.3	105.76	109.34	84.12	75.77
Sept.	113.5	99.0	104.82	110.36	83.11	71.81
Oct.	114.0	102.0	105.03	111.95	84.95	71.11
Nov.	114.9	104.9	104.21	115.06	85.52	68.85
Dec.	117.5	107.9	108.86	122.87	88.66	——
1937						
Jan.	120.1	113.9	111.24	123.63	92.66	——
Feb.	120.1	113.2	112.63	124.71	93.27	——
Mar.	116.8	——	108.42	125.38	91.54	——
Apr.	117.4	113.6	106.17	124.89	——	——
May	118.7	108.9	107.21	121.85	——	——
June	119.0	—	106.95	120.01	——	——
July	120.0	—	—	—	——	——
Aug.	134.6	—	—	—	——	——
Sept.	147.7	—	—	—	——	——
Compiled by	National Tariff Commission	Institute of Social Sciences Peiping	Bureau of Social Affairs of the City Government of Shanghai	Nankai Institute of Economics	Bureau of Social Affairs of the City Government of Nanking	Ministry of Industries

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

Period	Shanghai	N. China	Canton	Nanking	Hankow	Tsingtao	Changsha
	1926=100	1926=100	1926=100	1930=100	1910=100	1930=100	June, 1931 =100
1926	100.0	100.00	100.00	——	——	——	——
1927	104.4	103.02	100.80	——	——	——	——
1928	101.7	107.98	96.80	——	——	——	——
1929	104.5	111.08	96.70	——	——	——	——
1930	114.8	115.85	101.40	100.0	100.0	100.0	——
1931	126.7	122.55	112.60	106.1	114.5	107.6	104.3
1932	112.4	112.87	113.79	100.8	112.4	103.6	103.5
1933	103.8	101.00	104.54	92.1	98.7	94.9	83.6
1934	97.1	92.31	94.28	80.6	89.0	86.8	80.1
1935	96.4	95.51	84.63	80.3	89.2	89.4	87.5
1936	108.5	110.62	——	84.8	97.2	93.4	——
1936							
July	90.5	91.81	80.79	79.0	88.1	88.3	86.6
Aug.	91.9	92.17	81.69	76.9	87.3	88.2	84.7
Sept.	91.1	90.68	81.98	75.0	86.5	88.3	85.0
Oct.	94.1	94.20	81.93	78.1	86.4	88.7	87.8
Nov.	103.3	100.88	92.34	82.8	90.2	90.5	91.9
Dec.	103.3	102.50	94.02	82.9	91.2	91.0	90.1
1936							
Jan.	104.3	104.09	95.56	84.2	93.0	91.7	89.8
Feb.	105.4	107.14	98.27	83.3	93.4	92.4	92.3
Mar.	106.4	110.50	99.41	84.5	96.9	92.8	95.8
Apr.	107.3	111.53	100.87	74.7	100.0	93.3	97.9
May	105.8	109.05	102.27	83.3	96.5	93.5	96.2
June	106.1	108.10	110.49	82.9	95.9	93.9	94.7
July	107.2	109.60	112.92	83.2	96.0	94.7	91.8
Aug.	107.4	109.34	109.48	83.6	94.7	94.0	89.7
Sept.	107.0	108.67	108.90	83.0	94.9	93.6	88.9
Oct.	109.7	111.52	108.74	85.8	99.4	93.4	95.0
Nov.	113.0	115.09	109.63	87.6	101.2	93.5	98.1
Dec.	118.8	122.76	111.31	91.5	105.4	93.8	102.9
1937							
Jan.	121.6	126.33	——	96.1	109.3	95.5	107.1
Feb.	122.9	128.88	——	96.8	110.9	95.3	109.3
Mar.	123.0	129.71	——	96.5	108.3	95.4	——
Apr.	123.9	134.12	119.78	97.0	110.6	93.5	——
May	125.1	130.41	——	——	——	——	——
June	126.1	130.40	——	——	——	——	——
July	125.8	——	——	——	——	——	——
Aug.	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
Sept.	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
Compiled by	National Tariff Commission	Nankai Institute of Economics	Kwangtung Provincial Statistical Bureau	Ministry of Industries			Bureau of Finance, Hunan Province

INDICES OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

1929=100

Period	China	England	U. S. A.	France	Germany	Japan
1926	95.7	112.6	104.9	110.8	98.0	107.7
1927	99.9	108.2	100.1	102.4	100.3	102.2
1928	97.3	106.2	101.5	102.9	102.0	102.8
1929	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1930	109.9	84.0	90.7	88.4	90.8	82.4
1931	121.2	70.2	76.6	80.0	80.8	69.6
1932	107.6	67.7	68.0	68.2	70.3	73.3
1933	99.3	68.2	69.3	63.6	68.0	81.6
1934	92.9	71.0	78.7	60.0	71.7	80.8
1935	92.0	74.1	83.9	54.0	74.2	84.4
1936	103.8	78.6	84.8	65.5	75.9	89.9
1935						
July	86.6	73.7	83.3	51.4	74.2	82.0
Aug.	87.9	73.2	84.5	52.6	74.6	83.2
Sept.	87.2	75.7	84.7	53.0	74.6	85.9
Oct.	90.0	77.4	84.5	54.5	74.9	88.3
Nov.	98.9	77.2	84.6	55.5	75.1	88.1
Dec.	98.9	77.3	84.9	56.5	75.4	87.3
1936						
Jan.	99.8	77.2	84.6	57.3	75.5	87.3
Feb.	100.9	76.7	84.6	59.3	75.5	86.9
Mar.	101.8	76.7	83.5	60.0	75.5	86.8
Apr.	102.7	76.7	83.6	59.2	75.6	87.5
May	101.2	75.5	82.5	59.6	75.7	87.5
June	101.5	76.0	83.1	60.3	75.8	88.1
July	102.6	77.6	84.5	62.4	75.9	89.8
Aug.	102.8	78.0	85.6	64.0	76.2	91.3
Sept.	102.4	79.7	85.6	67.0	76.1	91.4
Oct.	105.0	80.7	85.5	75.1	76.0	91.2
Nov.	108.1	82.6	86.5	78.5	76.1	92.6
Dec.	113.7	85.8	88.4	82.8	76.5	97.8
1937						
Jan.	119.4	87.7	90.1	85.8	76.7	106.1
Feb.	117.6	89.1	90.6	85.0	76.9	104.8
Mar.	117.7	94.4	92.1	87.7	77.3	109.1
Apr.	118.6	92.7	92.3	88.0	77.1	112.8
May	120.1	93.3	91.7	87.7	77.2	109.8
June	120.7	91.2	91.5	88.8	77.3	108.4
July	120.4	91.7	92.2	92.8	77.6	108.7
Aug.	——	90.2	91.9	96.0	——	——
Sept.	——	——	——	——	——	——
Original base	**1926=100**	**1913=100**	**1913=100**	**1913=100**	**1913=100**	**Oct., 1900=100**
Compiled by	**National Tariff Commission**	**Economist**	**Bradstreet**	**Statistics General**	**Federal Statistical Bureau**	**Bank of Japan**

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